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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A FANCY.

I suppose if all the children
Who have lived through ages long
Were collected and inspected,
They would make a wondrous throng.
Oh, the babble of the Babel!
Oh, the flutter of the fuss!
To begin with Cain and Abel,
And to finish up with us!

Think of all the men and women
Who are now and who have been,
Every nation since creation,
That this world of ours has seen;
And of all of them, not any
But was once a baby small,
While of children, oh, how many
Never have grown up at all!

Some have never laugh'd or spoken,
Never used their rosy feet;
Some have even flown to heaven
Ere they knew that earth was sweet;
And indeed I wonder whether,
If we reckon ev'ry birth,
And bring such a flock together,
There is room for them on earth?

Who will wash their smiling faces?
Who their saucy ears will box?
Who will dress them and caress them?
Who will darn their little socks?
Where are arms enough to hold them?
Hands to pat each shining head?
Who will praise them, who will scold them
Who will pack them off to bed?

Little, happy Christian children,
Little savage children too,
In all stages, of all ages,
That our planet ever knew!
Little princes and princesses,
Little beggars wan and faint,
Some in very handsome dresses,
Naked some, bedaubed with paint.

Only think of the confusion
Such a motley crowd would make!
And the clatter of their chatter,
And the things that they would break!
Oh, the babble of the Babel!
Oh, the flutter of the fuss!
To begin with Cain and Abel,
And to finish off with us!

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

The daughter sits in the parlor,
And rocks in her easy chair;
She's clad in her silk and satins,
And jewels are in her hair;
She winks, and giggles, and simpers,
And simpers, and giggles, and winks,
And though she talks but little,
'Tis vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in his russet,
And ragged and seedy at that;
His coats are all out at the elbow—
He wears a most shocking bad hat.
He's hoarding and saving his shillings,
So carefully, day by day,
While she, on her beau and her poodles,
Is throwing it all away.

She lies abed in the morning
Till nearly the hour of noon;
Then comes down snapping and snarling,
Because she was called so soon.
Her hair is still in the papers,
Her cheek still dabbled with paint—
Remains of her last night's brushes,
Before she intended to faint.

She dotes upon men unshaven,
And men with the "flowing hair;"
She's eloquent over mustaches,
They give such a foreign air;
She talks of Italian music,
And falls in love with the moon,
And though but a mouse should meet her,
She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little,
Her hands are so very white,
Her jewels are so very heavy,
And her head is so very light,
Her color is made of cosmetics,
Though this she will never own;
Her body's made mostly of cotton,
Her heart is made wholly of stone!

She falls in love with a fellow,
Who struts with a foreign air;
He marries her for her money—
She marries him for his hair;
One of the very best matches—
Both are well-mated in life!
She gets a fool for a husband,
And he gets a fool for a wife!

WRITE.

Write to me very often,
Write to me very soon—
Letters to me are dearer
Than the loveliest flowers in June.
They are affection's touches,
Lightings of friendship's lamp—
Flitting around the heart strings,
Like fire-flies in the damp.

Write to me very often,
Write in the the joyous morn,
Or at the close of evening,
When all the day is gone.
Then while the stars are beaming
Bright on the azure sky,
When through the fading forest
Cold the wild winds sigh,
Draw up the little table
Close to the fire, and write;
Write to me soon in the morning,
Or write to me late at night.

Write to me often,
Letters are links that bind
Truthful hearts to each other,
Fetter ing mind to mind,
Giving to kindly spirits
Lasting and true delight,—
If ye would strengthen friendship
Never forget to write.

Tenement Houses in Boston.

New York is not alone in her pre-eminence in bad accommodations for the poor. In fact according to the following story, which the Herald of that city publishes, Boston leads the world in filth and wretched tenement houses. The Herald says: "In the annual report of the Massachusetts state board of health, Dr. Bowditch, the chairman describes some of the tenement houses of Boston, and says he found no worse home in the worst part of London, and he doubts whether any so bad can exist under English law. Dr. Derby, the secretary, says the tenement houses of Boston are a disgrace to our civilization. Both the state board of health and the cunsulting physicians of the city called the attention of the city authorities to the inexcusable violation of the tenement-house law last year, but without effect."

[From the St. Louis Home Journal.]

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In the extreme north and northwestern frontiers of the State of Georgia the country is one vast bed of mountains, wild, rugged and picturesque to a superlative degree. For hours the traveler will pursue his solitary way over these without ever one glimpse of a human habitation to cheer the dreariness of the scene; and if, perchance, he is unluckily benighted in this gloomy, out-of-the-way region a thousand perils from dangerous precipices, from dark yawning chasms, and lurking wild beasts, constantly beset his feet.

A few years ago, I recollect, business led me to the little town of Batesville, and my route thither lay directly through this almost entirely abandoned tract of country. I made the journey on horseback, and the first day's ride was agreeable enough in itself; for as I yet had not left the borders of civilization, and there was plenty to be seen to relieve the tedious monotony of the ride. But on the second day, after passing over a few miles, the road began to grow rougher, and the towns and fields to present themselves only at rare intervals till at length about ten o'clock, I struck into the mountain desert.

Through this all day long, and until nightfall, I pursued every course without seeing a single human being; and when I saw that night was actually at hand I made up my mind that I would be forced to spend it there alone, without a shelter, and exposed to all the dangers of the place of which I had heard so much.

I was revolving this matter in my mind, and trying to urge my jaded horse on faster, so as to make as much use of the lingering twilight as possible, when, on turning the brow of a toilsome hill, a faint, glimmering light, at some distance ahead of me, greeted my eye.

My first thoughts were of the hospitable Georgia mountaineers (every traveler who has been in the mountains of Georgia knows them), and patting my horse upon the neck I exclaimed aloud—

"Cheer up! here are signs of a comfortable night's lodging for us both, without spending it alone in the woods and among the mountains, at that."

The poor tired creature seemed to instinctively to understand, for instantly pricking up his ears he gave a slight neigh and started in full trot.

There was a path leading from the main road toward where the light came from, and as it had not grown totally dark yet, I had no difficulty in gaining it. This I cautiously pursued till I came to a rude cabin, which stood in a small clearing some hundred yards from the highway, and which I gladly hailed as a harbinger of rest.

Dismounting and throwing the reins of the bridle over a post that stood in the yard, I walked up to the door and rapped loudly.

"Who's there?" came the surly voice of a man from within.

"A traveler," I replied, "who seeks a night's lodging."

In a moment the door was opened and the same surly voice bade me come in.

The hut was a small one and very shabbily furnished. The only occupants were a man and a woman, both ill, sour looking people, who eyed me closely upon my entrance.

The man was a short-set, burly figure, of middle age perhaps, and wearing the unmistakable garb of a hunter. His countenance was low and villainous; his eyes were small, grey, and shrunk far back in their sockets; while his head and face were covered with a profusion of short, sandy hair and beard.

Viewing the fellow there by the firelight, he had more the appearance of a cut-throat than a follower of the peaceful avocation of which his garb indicated him to be.

The woman, who was a dirty, slovenly creature, was engaged in preparing supper. An oven was upon the fire, and she divided her attention between this and a huge slice of venison ham, that was broiling on some coals drawn out from the hearth.

"I have been belated," I said, "and am very tired and hungry, and I would crave a night's lodging with you."

"I reckon you can stay, stranger," he replied, casting a sidelong glance at his wife.

"Have you come far to-day?" he asked, after a moment's silence.

"Yes." And I acquainted him with whom I had staid over night.

"'Twas a good long ride," he said. "But come, your horse must be tired and hungry too, and I will show you where to feed him."

At this solicitation of my host, who gave his name as Dallis Dawton, I followed him out into the yard, and taking my horse by the bridle, led him to the rear of the hut, where I found a stable, or rather shed, to secure him in. After feeding him plentifully with shelled corn, which the man Dawton had brought out, we returned to the cabin.

Supper was immediately served, and I partook heartily of their rude fare, which I relished keenly. Then, after chatting a couple of hours or more, with mine host, he, at my request, taking a flaming torch from the fire, conducted me to my place of retirement, which was the rude loft of the cabin, accessible from the lower floor by a rough ladder, no doubt of his own manufacture.

My bed was only a heap of bear skins, piled up in one corner of the place, but which, when I had composed myself within them, served admirably well; seeming as soft and comfortable as a bed of down, after my fatiguing ride.

And soon the flickering firelight that stole up from below, through the crevices of the floor, and which grotesquely streaked and illuminated the walls and roof of the cabin, slowly, softly faded from my vision; then the low, humming voices of the man and woman, as they conversed in half inaudible tones, died out upon my ear; and then, entirely overcome, I sunk into that delicious sweet repose that only the truly tired man can know.

How long I slept I know not—though it must have been some hours—when I suddenly awoke with a start. For a moment I could not comprehend where I was at, and I lay quite still till I had satisfied myself on this point, by recalling the events of the day. I was about to compose myself to sleep again, when a voice below attracted my attention. It was that of Dallas Dawton. I knew well his harsh, surly tones.

"He's sound asleep, boys; I even touched him, and it did not in the least bit disturb him," he said.

"Then, Dawton, blast yer ugly pictur," came another rough voice, evidently a man's too. "Why didn't you do the work for him?"

"Plenty o' time yet," returned the first, with a growl.

"D'ye suppose he has anything of any consequence about him, Dawton?" asked a third.

"I rather think he has," was the rejoinder.

"Worth all our trouble, whether we get anything else or not."

"Hush! not so loud, men," said the second, cautiously. "He might happen to wake up and hear you."

This injunction was quickly observed, for they began to converse in tones that were inaudible to my ear, save a low, murmuring sound. But I had heard enough to acquaint me with their intentions, and I sat bolt upright in the bed.

I had unluckily fallen into a nest of thieves, and it was plainly evident, from what little of their conversation I heard over head, that they intended to murder and rob me.

For a minute or longer I sat there without moving, nay, scarcely breathing. This truth had burst upon me so suddenly that I was more like a man in a dream than one that was awake.

A faint light was yet burning below; for it was still creeping up through the crevices of the loft floor and painting strange shadows on the wall. Thus, when I had become throughly awakened, suggested to me the idea of making an examination of things in general, and leaning softly over my rude bed, I peered through a narrow crevice into the room below.

At one glance I took in the whole scene. Instead of Dawton and his wife alone, as had been when I retired, I could now see two others besides—two as villainous looking men as mine host himself, and who were no doubt his partners in crime.

I drew back from the aperature and sat hinking. The helplessness of my condition at once presented itself to me. There I was, penned up, as it were, with no means of egress, while there stood ruffians, who cared no more for the shedding of human blood than they would have a viper's, bided their time to come and knock me on the head. And when they came, (there was no doubt but that they would come and shortly,) what could I do? I was totally unarmed save with a small pocket knife, and this, I knew would be entirely useless to me. I had nothing at all to defend myself with. Truly was my situation perilous.

But I must needs do something; and arising as noiselessly as I could, I hastily donned my clothes. I was determined to make all the resistance in my power, to sell my life as dearly as possible if it came to the test.

My first act was to make a close survey of the room in which I was, thinking perhaps I might find some weapon, or something to assist me. But there was nothing of the kind about.

What should I do, I again and again asked of myself. To remain there was certain death; yet there was no means of escape, as I saw.

It has been said, and with much truthfulness, that "necessity is the mother of invention." In less than half a minute a dozen places of escape had suggested themselves to my mind, and the one I thought most likely to succeed I determined upon adopting.

I noticed that the roof of the cabin, like most other structures of this class, was formed of thick, heavy boards, which, instead of being nailed, were secured in their places by means of weight poles upon the outside. The boards probably were very loose; and if I could manage to remove as many of them as would suffice to pass my body through, I could easily gain the roof, and then safely spring to the earth, for the eave was not over ten feet from the ground.

The attempt was worth making, anyway; so creeping noiselessly back to my rude bed, from whence I could easily touch the roof, it was so low, I began my work. To my great joy I found that the boards could be removed without any great effort on my part, and soon I had an opening sufficient to let me pass out, and had done it all so noiselessly that it had not in the least attracted the attention of those below.

Before making my exit, I once more took a glance at the scene below, to assure myself that they had not yet discovered my intentions. I was quickly relieved on this point, for they were all sitting where I had last seen them, and engaged in a low, animated conversation.

In a few moments more, by the aid of a weight-pole which lay directly across the opening, I had made in the roof, I swung myself up, and soon stood on the top of the cabin.

The night was a dark one, with but few stars to be seen in the firmament. Although it was midsummer, yet there was a cool breeze stirring which made me shiver with cold, so unaccustomed was I to the mountain clime.

I paused a moment to listen, but hearing nothing I proceeded down the roof, and creeping upon my hands and knees as softly as possible, till I approached the eave. I had at first determined to spring from here to the ground, but a new idea struck me, and one I greatly repented of the moment after putting it in execution.

The shed in which my horse was secured was only a few feet from me, so close that I could easily step upon it from where I stood. Crossing over this on the opposite side, a stunted oak grew, its branches extending out over the shed. I could reach this and slide down the trunk to the ground, thus avoiding the danger of a leap, and also the chances of warning the inmates of the cabin of my proceedings.

But this venture brought about what I had all along been so anxious to avoid—a disturbance. As I stepped cautiously across my foot, by some means or other, slipped, and I was precipitated headlong upon the shed with a terrible racket, narrowly saving myself from a fall to the ground.

I was partially stunned, and lay there for a moment utterly unable to rise. I could hear the trio within the cabin, as they sprung to their feet, startled by my fall, and then the heavy tread of Dawton who hastened up the ladder into the loft. I could hear plainly the horrid oath he uttered when he found that I had escaped; and he yelled loudly to his companions:

"He has escaped, boys; out and after him! he must never leave this place a live!"

I heard the door open violently, and the quick, ringing tread of the two men as they came hastily around the cabin.

All this, it seemed to me, transpired in an instant of time; and it was not until I heard the villains coming that I managed to scramble up, and glide across the roof of the shed. The tree which I had intended to aid me in climbing to the ground, was covered with a dense foliage, and, as quick as thought, I seized an outstretched limb and drew myself among the branches into its leafy covert, thus completely screening myself from view from below.

It was all done rapidly, and ere the two men had yet come into view,

But in a moment thereafter they both made their appearance, the one in front with a flaming torch in his hand.

"D'ye see any thing of him, boys?" shouted the excited Dawton, as he came tearing around also.

"No; he's gone!" was the hasty reply.

"But he can not be far," said he. "That noise was made by him as he escaped on the roof. He is somewhere about here! Search closely for him; He must not elude us."

And the trio, after separating, began a search, which lasted fully an hour. All through the woods that surrounded the cabin, in every nook, in every valley, I believe, they sought me; but, at length, entirely disheartened, they came back toward the shed, pausing when they had come up to it.

I now began to tremble lest they should extend their search, and happen to ferret out my place of concealment; but a short conversation among themselves at once dispelled this fear.

"He's gone, sure," said Dawton with a great oath.

"And all your fault, blast ye," retorted one of the others. "If you had only silenced the *fellow* when he was in your power, everything would have been safe. Now, besides what we have lost by him getting away, this part of the country will be too hot to hold us."

"Yes," said the third, "he'll arouse the whole neighborhood, and they'll be upon us before the sun rises."

"But they'll not find us. We must leave before daylight," added Dawton, hurriedly.

"I reckon the horse'll fall to Jim and me," put in the second speaker, casting an angry glance at Dawton.

"Yes, boys, you can have the horse," replied that individual.

This served somewhat to mollify the others' anger; and after a few more words, which were delivered in low, inaudible voices, Dawton adjourned to the hut, while the two worthies, leading out my horse and saddling him, both mounted him, and soon disappeared, in a quick trot, down a forest path.

By this time daylight was slowly breaking in the east; but I did not quit my perch, till I had seen Dawton and his wife hurriedly follow the tracks of the other two. Then, when I was sure that they were entirely gone, I hastly descended, and gained the road, I walked forward briskly, till I reached another house, a few miles distant.

A party was quickly raised, and we went back in search of the villains; but we failed to track them down. They had entirely abandoned the place, and were gone, no doubt to ply their nefarious trade in some other locality.

A Tragic Scene.

A sad scene occurred at Calvary Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, the occasion being the burial of the father and mother of four little children, residing in Henry street in this city. The weather was so inclement that the friends who accompanied the remains, decided to let the children remain in the carriages, but their earnest pleadings, with tearful eyes, to see their mother's grave, could not be resisted, and their wish was granted. Both coffins were carried to the grave, and the youngest little girl, who seemed to be unconscious of what was transpiring, caressed the coffin of the mother with childish simplicity, uttering the most endearing terms of "Poor mamma," 'Nice mamma' "Will mamma come home," &c. The older sister took the little prattler by the hand, and brought her to the other side of the grave. As the grave-digger lowered the mother's coffin to its final resting place, and threw the first shovel of clay, the children simultaneously let one piercing cry, which echoed over the church-yard, bringing tears to the eyes of all present. Many of the men, unable to gaze on the sad scene turned and walked away. It was with difficulty the children was persuaded to leave the grave; and as they were about to depart the little ones following the example of the oldest, knelt down on the new made grave and offered up prayers to their Creator, for the spiritual welfare of the father and nother whom death had deprived them of in one day.—The World.

The Much Married Bowen.

The letter of Mrs. Petigru King Bowen, wife of Congressman Bowen, in which, while defending her husband, she took occasion to reflect upon the character of the Kentucky matron who claims the name of Mrs. Tabitha Bowen, has brought out a communication to the Louisville Courier-Journal from the last named lady, in which she introduces copies of three letters written to her during the year 1870, the originals of which she says she can produce in the handwriting of C. C. Bowen, in all of which he says: "I will give you one thousand dollars if I can be released from any further claim, which can only be done by a divorce." Mrs. Tabitha also says that the letter she wrote denying her marriage was copied from a draft written by Bowen himself, and given to him on his solemn promise that it should only be shown to a few prominent gentlemen in order to save his seat in Congress from being forfeited. She also says she has a suit for divorce now pending in the Kentucky courts.

—A correspondent writes that the sight of ruined St. Cloud is alone worth a journey of a thousand miles. The village presents a marvellously curious scene of devastation amidst which, here and there, some object stands boldly out, having escaped scatheless, "Towering over all is the church spire, neither touched by flame nor broken by shells." The palace is apostrophised as "desolation of desolations."

A Fashionable Woman's Make-up.

[From Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

HOW THESE WOMEN "MAKE-UP."

We premise that a fashionable woman in a state of nature is no more than any other woman—often not a tithe as beautiful as many thousands of other women—although she does look so like Juno and Hebe and Venus, and the rest of the pretty goddesses, when she has put on her set-offs, and goes blazing with jewels into society. It is dreadful for a batchelor to think what humbugs these women are. Here is a lady of questionable age—say twenty-seven; she is in her morning wrapper, although it is past high noon, and she is going to a great evening party. She looks into the glass, and sees there a yellow, brow-wrinkled, dull-eyed face; a mouth full of gums, and no teeth; infalling cheeks; thin, doleful hair; neck no more like the "Tower of Lebanon" than I like Hercules, but thin, scraggy, and not to be named where beauty is. The sight is any thing but agreeable, and the cost of remeding it is very expensive; and she wishes she were really the pretty, gay woman that she is taken for in the glare of the chandeliers.

GOES TO THE TURKISH BATH.

But, as wishing avails nothing, she rings the bell, orders her carriage, and drives to the Turkish baths. Here she is boiled for half an hour in steam, and when well done she is douched with cold water until her skin assumes something like the glow and color of health. In an hour—after dressing, and then drinking a cup of coffee and smoking a cigarette, as she lay at full length upon a tempting sofa—she resumes her seat in the carriage and then drives to No. — Broadway, "where that handsome chiropodist's store is, who enamels us so beautifully;" and in a few minutes she is in the presence of this nice young man, whom she hails of course as an old and most intimate friend, who knows her exteriors, even the most sacred of them like a book. She has come this time, as she informs him, to be done thoroughly! It is such a nuisance, she says, to be compelled to go through all that weary process of enameling once a week; and so she has made up her mind to have her face and bust done for six months. Then there is a good deal of chaffering about the price. Our handsome chiropodist insists upon his full fee of three hundred dollars. If the lady had been pretty, why he would have thrown off something for the pleasure it would give him to make her still prettier; but as this particular lady is anything but good-looking he will not abate a dime of his charge.

THE MAN WHO ENAMELS THE LADY.

So my lady agrees, and retires into an elegant parlor, where there are long, large mirrors set into the walls, with an easy chair opposite the largest of them, and in a position where the light is fullest. As there is no need of any display of modesty in this purely business affair, she unrobes herself to the waist, regardless of the gentleman artist's presence; and gets him to help her, first of all, to weed out of her productive skin the stubble of hair which has shot up since the last weeding time, which done, the superfluous hairs are plucked out by the roots; and then she clips the soft hair around the temples and forehead, to give to the latter an arched appearance, and, not being quite satisfied with her handiwork, she gets her gentleman, whose hands drop with perfumes, to shave over the parts where she has been with her scissors.

NECK, ARMS, SHOULDERS AND BUST.

All being now ready the serious business begins. The artist applies a very powerful magnifying glass to all the beauties of her face, neck, arms, shoulders, and—alack! alack! her bust, also, down to the waist! If he find any hair there or gossamer fuzz, he exercises it with washes, soaps, liniments or tweezers. Strange to say, the artists's hand very rarely trembles over his work—he is not afflicted by any shortness of breath, palpatation of the heart or shivering of the nerves; and it seems to us that he must be a particularly enameled man himself, with a cuticle as thick as a rhinoceros' hide, or that he is a wax man, and has no flesh and blood in his composition. All being now ready, he begins to overlay the skin that nature gave to her with a skin of his own composing. He applies the enamel to her yellow face, and then to her bust. The enamel consists chiefly of white lead or arsenic, made in a semi-liquid paste. It requires a good deal of skill to lay is on so that it shall be smooth, and not wrinkled; and two or three hours, and sometimes a much longer time, are consumed in making a good job of it.

A THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR JOB.

In this instance the lady was very exacting, for she had to pay three hundred dollars for the artist's work, and it was a long time before she was completely satisfied. But presently she rose from her making-place in all the glory of her regenerated body, and looking into the glass she beheld a vision of such surpassing loveliness—compared with the old body underneath the arsenic cuticle—that she fell upon the artist's neck and kissed him in the exuberance of her gratitude.

PLUMPERS FOR THE CHEEKS.

There yet remained, however, the finishing touches and adjuncts of head-gear and cheek-gear! So down she sat again, and he, with his pigment of Indian ink and pencil of camel-hair, painted her eyebrows divinely. Then her cheeks were inlaid with "plumpers," which she brought with her, and which cost her twenty-five dollars. They are made into pads, and composed of a hard substance, which combines various chemical materials. After the cheeks were thus made to look like a girl's cheeks, they were carmined with a vegetable liquid rouge, laid on with a hare's foot. The finale of the make-up, so far as the nakedness is concerned, is the adjustment of the teeth, which, when perfectly set, give the mouth a luster as of pearls, and which a pair of cherry-ripe red opaque would increase vastly by the contrast lips would present to the eye.

PATENT HEAVERS AS SHAM BOSOM.

My lady now dresses herself, and with a chuckle of deep satisfaction, as she thinks of the conquests she will make in the evening in the glare of the lamps and wax candles and gas. But her make-up is not yet half complete. She has a bust as white as alabaster, with shoulders and arms to match, and warranted to "stand" firm for six months—if she does not die before of cholera—but an unclean skin—for in all this time she must be debarred from washing herself and from the bath, which last, to most women, is so luxuriant a pleasure. What, however, is the good of a white bust if there be no lilies and rosebuds grown upon its flat exterior? She is well aware of this, and tells the artist what she wants, who immediately fixes her up with a pair of "patent heavers," which are rubber bags, of a beautiful lemon shape, blown out with wind as an air cushion is, and in this state they are secured upon the natural plane of the sacred locality—and the woman is complete so far. These shams cost from five to ten and fifteen dollars each, and are a Bowery manufacture, where other very curious things are made.

PADDED, LEGGED, HANDED, DONE!

But the lady before us has ugly arms also—and these arms are made plump and round by paddings of wool and cotton which is the work, however, of the dressmaker. She wore, when dressed, a corse, of steel, padded about the waist and hips, and our artist, before his work was quite concluded, had to deal with the lady's extremities and give her a pair of false calves—a most dangerous operation. The make-up was continued by a piece of artistry which occupied nearly an hour to finish. This consisted in painting the hands white and the veins blue, and then powdering them. The nails were also trimmed and colored, and then came the adornments of the chignon and the long curls.

VARIETIES.

—The Germans in New York inten celebrating the victory of Fatherland by demonstration of April 10th.

—Mr. S. Goding, of Auburn, Me., has lost his wife and six children by consumption in less than three years.

—A young woman of Providence is said to be one of the best blacksmiths in that city. She works side by side with her father in the shop.

—A dutiful son of Detroit has killed sixty-seven of his neighbors' cats to get money to buy his mother a set of false teeth. He has made a quiet neighborhood where once was a howling wilderness.

—The drum major who ran away from Chickamauga when reproched with cowardice, replied: "I'd rather be called a coward all my life, than a corpse fifteen minutes!"

—"Shall I help you to alight?" said a gentleman, addressing a bouncing country girl, who was preparing to jump from a carriage in front of his office. "Thank you sir," sweetly replied the girl, "But I don't smoke."

—The faculty of Jefferson Medical College of Philladelphia denounce as "a mean and malicious falsehood" the statement, circulated largely at the South and West, that here after it would "make no distinction of sex or color among applicants for admission to its classes."

—Now is the time to have your cellars cleaned of everything that is calculated to generate foul gasses. They should be thoroughly ventilated, and the walls whitewashed. A little attention to these precautions may spare your household the infliction of disease, and possibly death.

—A man in Southampton, Conn., the other day put $250 in greenbacks in a drawer with some matches and a whetstone. The whetstone became warm, the matches ignited and the $250 worth of greenbacks were in ashes when the man came to look for them.

—The correspondent of a country paper says he heard a minister descanting on the late war from the pulpit the other Sunday, and, in the course of his remarks the divinity exclaimed: "How horrible it is to hear the stifled groans of the dying, together with the shrieks of the dead."

—A boy, passenger on one of the boats of a Louisville and Cincinnati company, got into a fight with one of the clerks and lost an eye. The clerk was discharged from his place, but the boy brought suit, through his father, for the loss of his eye, and a jury in Louisville last week returned a verdict in his favor, assessing the damages at $4,400.

—A man named Lewis Clover loved and won a young lady of Edwardsburg, Michigan, and took her to Elkhart. While there the young bride learned that her husband was in posession of an older wife. She at once started for her parents' home, and Clover wrote to the squire who had united them to learn if he could not cut asunder the tie. His justiceship agreed to wipe it all out for $150. The money was sent and the affair is "arranged."

—As soon as the Congressional chaplain closes his appeal to the Throne of Grace there is a clapping of hands all over the floor. It is the way the members have of calling pages to their side. Every Congressman begins his day's labor by giving an order to a messenger: hence the clapping is universal and uproarious "Well, that beats me," said an elderly gentleman in the gallery, with mud on his boots which looked as though it had been brought from the other side of the Potomac: "I didn't see anything in that prayer worth cheering."

—A string and gun trap for tigers, invented by Captain Rogers, of the British East India service, seems to be a great success. The Jubbulgore Chronicle states that a man-eating tiger, long the terror of the district, and "which has been known to attack a party and kill four or five persons at a time," was a short time ago despatched by having incautiously put his foot in a string attached to a trigger that discharged a bullet which killed him. The trap seems to be an admirable invention, but rather disagreeable to set, for the bait, it is said, was a "dead woman."

—A lady of experience and evidently of cultivated taste, makes these valuable suggestions to housekeepers: "Horse-radish adds to the flavor, but not the delicacy of charlotte-russe. Pickled onions sliced with chopped up garlic, and sprinkled through whipped syllabub or raspberry float, produce a marked difference in those delicacies, which can at once be detected by the most delicate palates. Stewed terrapin, Roman punch, boned turkey, curry and attar of roses, if well mixed and flavored with cinnamon, spinach and Bologna sausage, make a most complicated soup; but it is not always liked on the first trial."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday March 20, 1871.

THERE seems to be no abatement in the animosities between SUMNER and GRANT. Both propose to wage the war to the hilt. The only consolation that the people have, is that nothing worse can befall them.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says "there seems to be prevailing an opinion, especially in New England that the nuptial relation is one which may be lightly abandoned. The statistics gathered with care, confirms this statement, which proves the New England States to be with all their pretensions, the most immoral section of this country. It matters little that they boast of temperance societies, academies and common schools, or claim Boston as the Athens of America in the absense of the elevating influences of christianity. Athens of old without a knowledge of the true religion, had a higher regard for the nuptial relation than our modern imitations. The sanctity of the family was preserved, and the honor of the wife the subject of the severest legislation. In this same New England which is so frequently set up for example, to the rest of the States, makes divorces so easy that, as the *Tribune* further states, it requires no more trouble than to collect twenty dollars before a country justice. For many of these loose notions in morals and politics the *Tribune* is more responsible than any other journal in the land.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican papers are in a sad way to account for the recent rout in New England. Some say it was apathy others that there was too many tickets in the field. It is also accounted for on the recent course of President GRANT. To this, however, the *Gazette* objects and pleads—

To this apathy and lack of interest in political affairs may be attributed the defeat which the Republican party has sustained in New Hampshire. That defeat cannot be attributed in any part to the recent difficulty in the Senate regarding the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The people of the country do not regard the difficulty with so much interest as the newspapers have done. It has occurred so recently that it had no time to work any detriment, even if it were a matter of so much importance as some would have us believe. If the election had taken place in Massachusetts there might be some plausibility for attributing the defeat to that cause. But in New Hampshire it could not have exerted any influence on the people, so soon, to cause them to cast their votes one way or another.

There is only one way to account for the action of the Administration towards Senator SUMNER not having any influence in this election, and that is that the Republicans of New Hampshire can't read. Else why should it not have the same effect there that it has elsewhere, as evidenced by the Republican press.

According to the Radical *Dispatch* no well informed man expected anything from the Granite State. It says the day after the election:

The truth is, however, that well informed politicians hardly expected the Republican party to succeed in New Hampshire at this election.

It said the day before the election:

At the election this year, three members of Congress are to be chosen. Wm. B. Small, Aaron F. Stevens and Simon G. Griffin are the Republicans, and Ellery A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell and Hosea W. Parker, the Democratic candidates. The Republican ticket is regarded as an unusually strong one, and will doubtless be elected.

The Philadelphia *Press* says the result fell with startling surprise upon the country:

New Hampshire has always been a State of hard fights and small majorities, but the event of yesterday's battle there will fall with startling surprise on the country this morning.

* * * * * *

The Granite State has done badly. The change, so unexpected, would seem to indicate that some new elements have entered into the contest.

The vote of the State for the last fifteen years has uniformly resulted in favor of the Republican party. The majorities in the several years was as follows:

1856	For Governor	2,448
1856	For President	5,556
1858	For Governor	5,192
1859	For Governor	5,543
1860	For Governor	4,493
1860	For President	11,658
1861	For Governor	4,015
1862	For Governor	3,584
1864	For Governor	5,999
1864	For President	8,529
1865	For Governor	6,128
1866	For Governor	4,656
1867	For Governor	3,146
1868	For Governor	2,523
1868	For President	6,997
1869	For Governor	3,773
1870	For Governor	1,433

THE RADICAL CAULDRON.

Congress begins to remind one of the incantations of MACBETH'S witches. All sorts of political noxiousness is being cast into the Radical cauldron, and the most offensive odors begin to arise. It reached the boiling pitch on Thursday and continued far into Thursday night, with BUTLER and Speaker BLAINE leading in the incantations.

A more disgraceful scene was perhaps never witnessed in the American Congress than that of Thursday and Thursday night, when BUTLER was trying to regain his lost power in the House, and played the bully and blackguard to perfection. His defeat and discomfiture on the day previous had been so unexpected, and the strokes that he had endured were so poignant and stinging, that he was ready for anything that would assuage whis vengeful ire. He knew that the man at the other end of the Avenue was also writhing under a complication of maladies, and had been bitten by the same serpent that had punctured his own pachydermatous covering.

BUTLER throughout his insulting and bullying colloquy charged trickery upon a majority of the Radical delegation in Congress who had voted along with the Democrats in favor of Mr. PETERS' resolution constituting an investigation committee to enquire into the alleged lawlessness at the South. He advanced no reasons to show why the resolution should not have been adopted, other than the paltry reason that the report of such a Committee, although it was largely Radical, would damage the prospects of the Radical party in the next Presidential campaign. Why would it have this damaging effect? It would not take a sage to tell. It would dissipate all the Ku Klux lies that have been so deftly woven during the last eighteen months, and leave the Radical leaders without a single peg upon which to hang their bloody nether garments. That is the whole reason. If once the truth is understood in this matter by the masses of the people, the more aspiring of the Radical leaders know that they could not rally a corporal's guard to their support.

It was BUTLER'S ambition to be the author of a great campaign document in the campaign of 1872, hoping thereby to share largely in the residuary results, whatever they might be. This document he intended to put forward in the form of a Ku-Klux bill, full of sound and fury, gunpowder and bloodshed, by which means he fully expected to stir up again the bitter animosities of the late war, and through them appeal to the people to support the Radical party. He failed, and now gnashes his teeth in fury, because at his bidding the hitherto subservient majority would not drop into the traces and drag the Massachusetts pagoda in triumph over the prostrate forms of ten millions of people.

In this he found an active sympathizer in the President. It was only a short time since that it required the good offices of the Vice President and the leading Radicals to affect a reconciliation between BUTLER and GRANT. Up to the time, the former had denounced the latter as an idiot and stolid imbecile and spit and scoffed at him upon every possible occasion. With that cunning for which all such men are peculiar, he knew that he was pursuing the proper course to get the President absolutely in his power. No sooner did GRANT fawn upon the imperious BUTLER and open his arms to a reconciliation, than he became his slave, committed to all his acts, and not only remained a "stolid imbecile" as BUTLER had pronounced him, but had submitted himself to be bound hand and foot.

Between the two moguls of Massachusetts GRANT is not likely to shine conspicuously or develop into a giant. As soon as BUTLER began to grow into the confidence of GRANT, SUMNER began to be estranged. Why this should be so, is hardly comprehensible just now, but it is a fact already demonstrated. They were both recognized leaders in the same corrupt party, but jealous of each other,—the ascendancy of each was repugnant to the other, and it finally come to that point that GRANT was compelled to choose between the two. True to his instincts and lack of judgment, he chose the worst—a man who not only represented the extreme ideas of Radicalism, but was covered from head to foot with corruption, and boasted of his crimes in the South as though they were an honor. Inspired by BUTLER, nothing would appease the offended dignity of the President but to disgrace SUMNER. The bully of New Orleans and the heretofore whip-holder of the House was able to lay the ropes to accomplish this end, little thinking that the same thing was in store for himself.

Defeated and disgraced SUMNER has turned upon the President and is ready to prostrate the Radical party in the dust sooner than see him elevated again to the Presidency. Having met the same fate, BUTLER is ready to turn upon the other wing of the party and anihilate it, by uncovering a few cess pools of corruption, so that between the two great representatives of Massachusetts politics, the people of the country are likely to be informed as to the terrible extent of corruption the public administration has been carried by the Radical leaders.

This disgraceful exhibition of spleen and spite is only a quarrel among the thieves over the spoils, and for position. For years they have deceived the people with pretences of honesty, but like the Spartan youth with the stolen fox gnawing at his entrails, they have been rent with intestine quarrels which hitherto have kept under the surface. But this vast volcano of corruption is now about to break forth in a terrific eruption. The cohesive power of public plunder can no longer hold them together. New hordes of cormorants have been continually flocking to the public carcass, each new comer ravenous, and the earlier ones insatiable, so that at last, they are compelled, by a law of nature to turn from the common booty, and tear each other with beaks and talons. The scenes in the Forty-second Congress so far are only skirmishes. The actual battle will come by and by, and though the nostrils of heaven will be offended by the stench, by this means only can purification be effected.

THE BONAPARTES.

The vote of the French Assembly declaring the extinction of the NAPOLEONIC dynasty, was, in our estimation a needless formality, but the act gives to the determination of the French people the authority of recorded law. But is France better or worse off by being rid of the BONAPARTES? This is a question that may not be readily settled.

The BONAPARTE family in France displayed more than ordinary admistrative ability, but it was not of that order to be of the greatest benefit of the governed. The order and system maintained by them was perfection in the art of collecting taxes and conscripting soldiers, rather than the cultivation of the arts of peace. Both the BONAPARTES were compelled to depend almost solely upon their foreign policy for consideration at home. This was not, as many writers pretend to believe—because they particularly loved the arts and shocks of war, more than the milder reign of peace, but because the nature of the circumstances both at home and abroad forced them to assume hostile and warlike attitude.

At home they had a people thirsting for military glory and renown, while abroad were rulers who feared the effects of this new and presumptuous dynasty, continually seeking how to circumvent it. It would indeed have been a miracle under these circumstances, had they been able to maintain themselves in peace.

The first and the second empire alike perished in carnage and convulsion. Both emperors were overwhelmed in foreign wars, which were forced upon them in reality, although they both appear to the general observer in the light of aggressors. Now that France is rid of the BONAPARTE family, we doubt the propriety of again reinstating it, under any ordinary circumstances, notwithstanding the acknowledged administrative ability it possesses. It is time for France to enter upon a new career, and it is to be hoped that the partial repetition of the lesson of 1815, may cure France of her foolish attachment to the *ignus fatuus* of military glory. What did she really gain by all the splendid victories of the first NAPOLEON? Nothing but the glitter of military *eclat*, and all of her then conquests have been wrested from her unwilling grasp rood by rood. She paid more taxes during the twelve years of the first empire, than she did during the three score years of the brilliant and extravagant reign of LOUIS XIV. Five millions of lives were necessary to be spent by the First NAPOLEON in wars that were unnecessary, though partially forced upon him. The second empire has been less lavish of blood but not of treasure, for the main stay of both were their enormous armies, which were a constant drain upon the resources of the nation.

In 1852 the Second Empire began with five billions of francs indebtedness, and in 1868 these had grown to the enormous sum of nearly fourteen billions, although the whole period had been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. In 1870 the very army that had consumed this vast amount of treasure, when the very fate of the nation depended upon its efficiency proved to be utterly worthless, and an indelible disgrace to the national pride of France.

The great drain upon the resources of the nation to maintain this army was a curse to Europe as well as to France. In this particular BONAPARTISM has been one of the worst curses ever inflicted upon France, with the exception of Red Republicanism, which generally comes to make the devastation and desolation complete, when other means of destruction exhaust themselves. Any nation that maintains a great standing army is a terror to its neighbors, and compels them also to maintain similar armaments as a means of safety against sudden attacks. The result has been to turn the industry of Europe into camps and drain the nations of their resources to keep in a state of preparation for war.

It looks now as though the star of the BONAPARTES had gone down forever, and with it we trust, as the friends of humanity, the French people will give up the insane idea that true national greatness depends upon grand and overwhelming military establishments. Burdened with debts, under which they must stagger for more than a generation, there will be no room for the old intoxicating dream of carrying the French standard into the capitals of the mighties nations of Europe. It will be well for them if they turn their attention to domestic affairs, and cultivate a truer national excellence in the gentler arts of peace, With the fall of the BONAPARTES let their ideas of military establishments too perish from France.

WELL PUT.

During the debate in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the adoption of Mr. SKINNER'S resolution in regard to the GRANT-SUMNER quarrel, Hon. THOS. CHALFANT, of Manour, said:

Mr. Speaker, in discussing the question it is not the phraseology of the resolution we care about, but the principle. It is whether the Executive of the United States shall enter the American Senate and by his diction make its members his subservient slaves or not. This is the reason why Mr. Sumner is displaced because he would not bow his knee at the foot-stool of the throne and become the pliant tool of Grant. Not that we laud Sumner, but that we commend him for not becoming the willing instrument of a domineering executive. * * *

The conduct of the Executive in using all his power to further this gigantic speculation is simply disgraceful. And because Mr. Sumner resists this scheme he is deposed from his position as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. And for refusing to forego his convictions and will not bow to Executive interference is why we honor him.

The voice from New Hampshire this morning is a rebuke to this man Grant. It is the voice of his masters, who significantly tell him he shall go so far and no farther in his wicked schemes of military dictation and unwarranted interference with the members of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

IRELAND AND HER OPPRESSORS.

To-day—St. Patrick's Day—is regarded with particular favor by the people of Irish descent in every country, and is to them a day of reunion and a renewal of their faith in a free Ireland. This being the case it may not be inappropriate to enter upon a few reflections upon Ireland and the many and oft repeated wrongs of her people.

In our cotemporary of the *Gazette* we find the following characteristic fling at certain prominent Irishmen. Says the *Gazette*. "We have all along thought it the height of ridiculousness to make heroes out of the wild Fenians who escaped their just dues through the exercise of clemency on the part of Great Britain, but still the people of this country are of full liberty to spend their money in sympathy with professed patriots as they choose."

There comes a time now and then, just before elections, when the Radical newspapers do not indulge in such language relative to the "Wild Feniaus." But it is only for the purpose of getting their votes. Our cotemporary fails to enlighten our Irish fellow citizens as to what those "just dues" are that the "Wild Fenians" escaped. We think, though, that we may fairly presume that it regards the imprisonment and unusual punishment of every Irishman who loves his country and would once more see her free from the British tyrant, as something to which they should be doomed. It evidently regards the gallows and the felon's cell as the proper thing for every son of Erin, who permits one pulsation of patriotism to find a place in his heart.

In fact, this is the general estimate put upon Irishmen both at home and abroad by the Radical press and leaders, for, professing as they do to a very great extent the exact political principles that impels England to load Ireland down with oppressions, it is but natural that they should endorse every style of British outrage inflicted upon unhappy Ireland, and demand that every friend of freedom for Ireland should be doomed.

To talk about the "clemency of Great Britain," is merely ridiculous. Upon what page of history can be found an act of clemency on the part of Great Britain to Ireland? Such a thing is no where recorded. The subjugation of Ireland was an act of robbery, which England has followed up by the infliction of the most unpardonable wrongs recorded in the annals of history. What outrage and oppression has she not resorted to to break the spirit of the Irish people?

She has made it a crime punishable with death for Irishmen to speak their native tongue—she has placed foreign mercenaries to rule over them—she has robbed them of their lands and given them to petty despots, who grind the peasantry into the dust—she has imposed laws upon the people which drove them into exile—she keeps soldiers stationed at every cross lane to control the people with bayonets—she keeps the writ of *habeas corpus* continually suspended in Ireland and denies people the right of a fair trial, and in fact does every oppressive thing that lynx-eyed and inventive despotism can suggest.

Is it a crime for Irishmen to protest against this, and demanded in the name of liberty, that the blighting curse of this despotism shall not rest upon the land of their nativity forever? If so, then is liberty itself the sum of all human crimes. This is a strange kind of clemency of which England, and the friends of British injustice in this county, boast. England professes to be generous enough not to hang every Irishman who loves his country! And we have people in free America who commend this sort of clemency, and assert that the "Wild Fenians" only escaped "their just dues," when England grants them their lives and liberty on condition that they live in exile, for the great crime of being patriots and wishing to see their people enjoy the blessing of liberty!

The wrongs of Ireland are memories too deeply implanted in the bosoms of Irishmen, to die out until they are righted. History does not furnish an example of any people whose patriotism has so nobly resisted the yoke of the oppressor, as the people of Ireland. It has outlived the despotism of centuries and stamped them as a people imbued with patriotism to a greater extent than any other. Can it be reasonably doubted that in the end this spirit will triumph, and the bonds be stricken from the limbs of prostrate Ireland?

The friends of Ireland have often been misdirected in their efforts, but failure never abates their zeal. To-day as they pay honor to the memory of their patron saint in every land where they wander in exile, they will perform anew their vows of devotion upon the altar of country, and teach their lisping babes the lesson of patriotism.

A CALIFORNIA paper thinks the Chinese settlements in the coast towns of that State are laying up for the Pacific slope one of those pestilences which every now and then desolate the Orient. According to the account the health officers, in utter dispair of forcing anything like cleanliness or decency upon the Chinese quarters have given up those parts of the towns to an unrestrained filth, immorality, and squalor, and while so far the healthful sea breezes have averted any great danger, one warm season would send a scourge abroad to extend throught the land. That such a season may be expected is argued from the fact that climate on the Coast of California is perceptibly changing to one of more calmness and greater heat. Taking circumstance into account with the fact that the Chinese immigration was the third in extent last year, something over eleven thousand Celestials seeking California, it can be seen that the journal from which this hint of the coming pestilence in the track of the coming man is derived has some reason for its fears.

IN Judea a man was allowed to extract a tooth for a tooth. But in Massachusetts it is announced that BUTLER will take the stump.

THE Rhode Island Demorats, at their State Convention, in Providence, on Thursday, adopted the following platform by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and the National Convention of the Democracy are as essential to the welfare of the nation now as at any time in our history, and as applicable to the present condition of the American people as they ever have been; that we affirm our belief in them, and in our confidence that they will again be indorsed by the people, and become once more, as they have been in times past, their guide, and the support of the national and political progress.

Resolved, That we hail with admiration the result of the efforts of our brethren in New Hampshire, and congratulate them on the glorious victory they have won by an earnest and persistent devotion to the theory and practice of Democratic doctrines.

Resolved, That Congress, by its contemptuous disregard for the interests of the great mass of the people by it its unjust and unequal taxation; its special legislation; its uniform encouragement of huge and swindling monopolies; its robing the people of the public lands and giving it to grasping speculators; its unjust burdening of trade by enormous and prohibitory duties; its unconcern for the poor man, and its heaping of individual undeserved alvantages upon the rich, has forfeited the respect of the country, and failed in its duty to its citizens.

Resolved, That the usurpation of Congress in placing the ballot box at the mercy of the bayonet is in keeping with its indifference to the rights of the people and evidence of the unworthiness of its spirit and disloyalty to Republican institutions.

Resolved, That every citizen, naturalized or native born, is entitled to equal political rights with every other citizen, and that the unjust discrimination now made between naturalized and native born citizens should be abolished.

Resolved, That, planting ourselves, as heretofore, on the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of our liberties, we will never cease our labors until it is once more made in fact, as in law, the supreme of the land.

The New Hamsphire Election.

The Portland *Advertiser* of March 16, after a searching and interesting review of the New Hamsphire election says:

"From this cumulative evidence but one conclusion can be drawn. The vote of New Hamsphire is a solemn protest against the violent attempt of the Administration to thrust upon an unwilling people the cares and burdens incident to this scheme of San Domingo annexation. So far, the result may be contemplated with entire calmness. If this wholesome shock should shake the President's confidence in the blind guides he has been following of late, the awakening will come none too soon.

"If on the contrary the Republican party is to be trimmed down to the dimensions of a San Domingo party, the sooner that issue is made up the better. Expansion southward accompanied by the incorporation of half-civilized races into our nationality is the one risk which just now we cannot afford to take. The republic must not be Mexicanized."

The Ohio Democracy.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati *Times* for the following piece of information:

Our Columbus letter gives the programme of the Young Democracy, who are likely to succeed this time in supplanting the old hacks of the party. George H. Pendleton is to be the Gubernatorial candidate, with Gen. Tom Ewing for Lieutenant Governor. It is expected to carry he Legislature, which will send Pendleton to the United States Senate, leaving Ewing Governor to all intents and purposes.

A Stroke of Policy.

The following conversation between a well-known official and his friend took place recently in front of the Custom-House:

"Where have you been?"

"To Washington to see the President for the purpose of securing an appointment to office."

"Did you get the appointment?"

"I did."

"Well, since you are an official, I advise you to go and get a new stove-pipe hat; if you and your friends can't afford the expense, I will lend you fifty cents to get the corruscations ironed out of the shabby one you now sport. It looks as though a Briton, a hill, or Horace Greeley had fallen on it."

"No. I will not smoothe away a wrinkle; I will wear it as it is, and bequeath it to my heirs as a rich legacy. It was the cause of my appointment."

"The cause of your appointment! How so?"

"Well, you see, when the President saw me with this hat on, he mistook me for a relation and immediately gave me the position I asked for."

"He thought you his relative, on account of your hat! How?"

"Yes, he saw the 'dents' in it."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Pittsburgh POST.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1871.

THE SENATE.

Mr. PETRIKEN called up Senate bill providing that turnpikes and plankroads canals and slackwater navigation, disused for five, six or seven years, shall be deemed abandoned, and the franchises of companies therein ended. Passed second reading and laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM. Incorporating the Trustees of the Reformed Church of the United States. Referred to Committee to ascertain if courts have power.

Mr. PURMAN. Act of limitation and repose. Providing that hereafter in all cases where a presumption of paymant would arise the same shall be conclusive.

Mr. RUTAN called up his bill relative to fire and fire companies in New Brighton borough; Providing a special tax by Council for building engine house. Passed.

The Governor transmitted a letter from Rear Admiral Shubrick, asking Pennsylvania for cession of territory for a light-house. A memorial from the Pittsburgh Annual Methodist Conference, urging the exemption of bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions, from collateral inheritance tax; Also in favor of Mr. Rutan's Marriage bill.

THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUMPHRIES. Authorizing the consolidation of the adjacent territory of Pittsburgh on the South Side, with the proviso that the matter shall be submitted to a vote of the people by the Councils of the boroughs interested; also, incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Mining Company.

Mr. WHITE. Extending the road laws of Lower Marion township, Montgomery county, to Moon township, Allegheny county.

Mr. WHITSON. Extending terms of all county Treasurers to three years.

Mr. KERR. Relating to certain bills of indictment in Allegheny county; supplement to Ewalt Street Bridge Company, giving them additional tolls on sheep, and authorizing an increase of capital by five thousand shares; supplement to mechanics lien law; relative to disorderly persons in Allegheny.

Mr. TAYLOR. Incorporating Sure Coach Company.

Mr. WARNER. Relative to the grading of the Youghiogheny road; relative to mechanics liens.

Mr. ROBB. Relative to bonds of indemnity in Allegheny county.

Mr. CHALFANT, from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill repealing the Board of Public Charities.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 16.

Mr. RANDALL moved to re-commit Mr. Delamater's bill, passed to a second reading yesterday, incorporating the Erie and Meadville Southern Railway, because it was broad guage and in the interest of New York and the Atlantic and Great Western. After considerable discussion, the re-committal was agreed to, by a vote of twenty-three to six. Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Delamater, Evans, Graham and White voted no. Messrs. Anderson and Kerr declined to vote.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Allegheny Salary bill, the same as reported in these dispatches last week.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill, authrizing the school directors of Faliston borough, Beaver county, to borrow six thousand dollars for building purposes.

AETERNOON SESSION.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S resolution, regretting Sumner's removal from the Chairmanship of Foreign Relations Committee, was discussed, and Mr. Brooke's amendment endorsing Sumner's past life was defeated, the Democrats voting no, the Republicans aye. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 15, all Democrats, except Billingfelt; nays, 12, all Republicans.

THE HOUSE.

The House was engaged all day and evening on the Appropriation bill, which passed finally without material amendment.

ARKANSAS.

Legislative Proceedings — Clayton Gone to Washington

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special to-night says Acting Governor Hadly called the Senate to order. Mr. Duffie moved to go into the election of a President. Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. Hadly stated he had not taken the oath of office as Governor. Our constitution does not require it. The motion was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

During the entire session Hadly presided, presenting one of the strangest cases on record of the Governor assisting in enacting laws. The bill creating the county of Clayton passed.

Mr. Sarber introduced a bill creating a State Board of detective police. Referred to the Penitentiary Committee. The House bill providing for the State taking charge of the Penitentiary passed.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred, limiting sessions of the Legislature to sixty days. An armistice was extended to the end of the session.

Mr. Clayton left for Washington to-day. He was escorted to the depot by the Governor's Guards, in full uniform, with a band of music, and a number of carriages, containing his political friends of the Legislature. As he crossed the river the band played "Shoo-fly."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Indications in Favor of a Democratic Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H. March 18.—Weston failed of an election by the people by about one hundred and fifty votes. An official count will be required to settle the complexion of the legislature, but indications altogether favor the democrats.

CONCORD, N. H. March 19.—Governor Stevens will to-morrow give certificates of election to Hibbard, Bell and Parker, the new Democratic Congressmen, and they will start for Washington at once.

[From The Chicago Art Review for March.]

THE HAWK'S NEST.

BY BRET HARTE.

We check our pace—the red road sharply rounding:
We heard the troubled flow
Of the dark olive depths of pines, resounding
A thousand feet below;

Above the tumult of the canyon, lifted,
The gray hawk breathless hung,
Or on the hill a winged shadow drifted
Where furze and thorn-bush clung.

Or where, half-way the mountain side was furrowed
With many a seam and scar,
Or some abandoned tunnel dimly burrowed—
A mole hill seen so far:

We looked in silence down across the distant
Unfathomable reach,
A silence broken by the guide's consistent
And realistic speech:

"Walker of Murphy's blew a hole through Peters
For telling him he lied.
Then up and dusted out of South Hornitos
Across the long Divide.

"We ran him out of Strong's and up through Eden,
And 'cross the ford below,
And up this mountain (Peter's brother leadin').
And me and Clark and Joe.

"He fou't us game; somehow; I disremember
Jes how the thing kem round;
Some say 'twas wadding, some a scattered ember
From fires on the ground.

"But in one minute all the hill below him
Was just one sheet of flame;
Guards, the crest, Sam Clark and I called to him,
And—well, the dog was game.

"He made no sign—the fires of hell were round him,
The pit of hell below.
We sat and waited, but we never found him,
And then we turned to go.

"And then—you see that rock that's grown so bristly
With chaparral and tan—
Suthin' crept out—it might have been a grizzly,
It might hev been a man.

"Suthin' that howled and gnashed its teeth and shouted
Its smoke and dust and flame;
Suthin' that sprang into the depths about it,
Grizzly or man—but game.

"That's all. Well, yes, it does look rather risky,
And kinder makes one queer
And dizzy looking down. A drop of whisky
Ain't a bad thing right here!"

THE COAL STRIKE.

No Probability of a Compromise—The Supply of Cumberland Coal.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The dealers in coal who congregate in the Exchange at Trinity Buildings, express the opinion that there will be no settlement of the differences between the miners and the operators before the 1st of May, if there is then, and that the fight will be continued through the Summer, and perhaps until Fall. Some of the miners give evidence of succumbing, but having gone so far they dare not now resume work unless they have guarantees of protection, which the operators are not disposed to give. The question has now assumed such a shape that one or the other must give way. Either the operators, backed as they are by the transportation companies, must surrender to the dictation of the working men, or the latter must be starved into submission. On this question of starvation a prominent operator, not in the anthracite line, however, suggests that it is impossible to starve a miner, and that they are of that stubborn disposition, and, moreover, so bound by society obligations that they cannot, if they would, yield. It is represented by the coal-dealers that there are only about ten thousand tons of anthracite coal ready for transportation at present, and that supply will not last this city more than two weeks. If this be true their will be a famine. The price of anthracite is lower now than it was when it was first advanced, because the opening of navigation has thrown upon the market comparitively large quantities, which have supplied the immediate demand. These supplies will soon cease, however, and then their will be trouble to furnish coal for domestic use. The Cumberland mines are capable of producing at present about 4,000,000 tons annually. The coal is furnished under contract to the steam-ship companies and certain railroads for $8 per ton, wholesale. The softer kinds of coal command about the same price There are now only a sufficient quantity of this coal in the City to supply existing contracts. The Cumberland coal is brought from the mines by two means of conveyance—by the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Baltimore, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown and Alexandria. Thence it is shipped in vessels to this City. It is impossible to furnish the coal at a faster rate than it is now being sent, and outside the contracts there are not more than 2,500 tons available for those who have not contracts. It will be almost impossible to make this Cumberland coal for domestic uses, even if the supply were in excess of the demand, which will naturally arise from the enforced absence of the anthracite coal from the market. If the annual supply of Cumberland coal could be increased, and the strike in the anthracite regions continues, it is possible that some plan may be adopted by which the coal can be adapted to present uses.

Go it, Bobtail!

The following is an old story, familiar with the steamboatmen on the Ohio and the Mississippi, but good enough to be retold occasionally, if it is old:

A specimen of the genus "Hoosier," was found by Captain——, of the steamer——, in the engine room of his boat while lying at Louisville, one fine morning. The Captain inquired what he was doing there.

"Have you seen Captain Perry?" was the interrogative response.

"Don't know him; and can't tell what that has to do with your being in my engine room," replied the Captain angrily.

"Hold on, that's what I was just getting at. You see Captain Perry asked me to take a drink, and so—— I did. I knew that I wanted a drink or I should not have been so dry—So Captain and I went to the ball — Captain Perry was putting in some extra on one toe. I sung out, 'go in, Captain Perry, if you bust your leather.' With that a man steps up to me, says he: "See here stranger, you must leave." Says I, what must I leave for?" says he, 'You're a makin' to much noise.' Says I, I've been in bigger crowds than this, and didn't leave nuther. With that he took me by the nap of the neck and the seat o' my breeches—and I left.

"As I was shoved down the street I met the lady—I knew she was a lady by the remark she made. Says she, 'Young man, I reckon you'll go home with me.' Politeness would not let me refuse, and so I went. I had not been in the house but a minute when I heard considerable knocking at the door. I knowed the chap wanted to get in, whoever he was, or he wouldn't have put up such a tremendous racket. By and by says a voice, If you don't open, I bust in the door. And so he did. I put on a bold face, and says I, Stranger, is this woman belong to you? Says he, she does. Then, said I, She's a lady I think, from what I have seen of her.

"With that he came right at me with a bowie knife in one hand and a pistol in the other, and being a little pressed for room, jumped through the window, leaving the greater part of my coat tail. As I was sneaking it down town, with the fragments fluttering in the breeze, I met a friend—I know he was a friend by the remark he made. He said, 'Go it bobtail, she's gaining on you.' And that's the way it happened to be in your engine reem. I'm a good swimmer, Captain, but do excuse me, if you please, from taking to the water again."

THE PARIS SIEGE MAIL.

How the Postoffice Operated During the Siege—Curious Facts.

The Figaro gives an account of the various expedients adopted by the French postoffices for the transmission of letters and messages during the siege. The last mail train, it says, was sent from Paris on the 18th of September, 1870, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Twenty-four hours afterwards every road to Paris was completely blocked by the German armies. A few days before, however, the Prefect of the Northern Department and the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Lille had sent to Paris nine hundred pigeons belonging to the "colombophils" societies of Roubaix and Turcoing. It is well known that the Parisian carrier-pigeons were sent by balloon from their dovecots in Paris to the provinces, whence they returned with news to the capital; but the fact that Flemish pigeons were also employed in this service had hitherto been carefully concealed. For the conveyance of letters from Paris pigeons were only used when government dispatches had to be sent, and even then only when the wind was not favorable; all ordinary correspondence was sent by balloons. The return service was of course much more difficult. Out of about 200 pigeons taken to the provinces by balloons (ninety-nine of which left at the beginning of December) seventy-three only returned, and of these five had lost their despatches on the way, three brought the famous Prussian forged dispatches, and ten merely announced the safe descent of those which had taken them. Finding this means of conveyance insufficient, the postal administration tried several others. After the 23d of September attempts were made to get letters into Paris by hiding them under hayricks and in the German provision-carts, but not one of them arrived. About the same time several enterprising persons volunteered to "run the blockade" with dispatches. Between the 20th of September and the 30th of October, eighty-five were sent out, but only five of them arrived, and two only returned. Of the rest nine were taken prisoners, one was arrested, but afterwards set at liberty, and one arrived at Tours without dispatches; the officers had to turn back after vainly attempting to find an unguarded opening in the Prussian lines. The postal authorities then endeavored to send photographed dispatches by the Seine in hollow balls, which were carried along by the current; but the Germans soon discovered this stratagem, and easily foiled it by stretching nets across the stream. Another inventor proposed to send letters by the river in submarine boats, and he left Paris with the necessary apparatus in a balloon on the 14th of January. The capitulation of the city, however, prevented him from putting his plan into execution. After attempting to pass through the air by land, by water and under water, it was proposed to go underground. Some messengers offered to look for a passage through the Catacombs, but none of them succeeded, and one of them died a horrible death, stifled in mud. Then a certain M. Hurel engaged to send messages to Paris by means of bull dogs. He left with five dogs in a balloon on the 13th of January, but none of the dogs came back.

An Incident in the Life of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

A correspondent of the Home Journal tells this story of John Howard Payne:

Down at Allatoona Pass in the State of Georgia, I was told a good story the other day, which confirms the truth of the line, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," etc. Long time ago the country about Allatoona was the rallying ground of the Cherokee Indians, who were wont to hold the annual festival of the Green Corn Dance at that place. About the year 1836, the poet John Howard Payne, author of the well known song of "Home, Sweet Home," being engaged on a piece of literary work illustrative of peculiar national customs, desired to attend the Green Corn Dance of the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of writing it up from personal observation. With this intent he applied to his friend Rev. C. W. Howard, of Milledgeville, who warned the poet of the danger of his proposed undertaking, on account of the great disturbances among the Cherokees from horse thieves and other out laws, by which the presence of white men had been forbidden. This exclusion was enforced by a vigilance force of the Georgia State Guard, which had resulted in the famous persecution and imprisonment of the missionaries, Messrs. Worster and Butler, of which very much was published at the time.

This danger did not deter the poet from carrying out his desperate project of witnessing the Green Corn Dance. Accordingly, he proceeded to Allatoona, and fell into the hands of the State Guard, by whom he was placed under guard as a dangerous character. As the weary night wore on, the poet lay dozing by the camp fire, and the rough sentinel, to keep himself from falling to sleep, would alternate between cursing, drinking, chewing and singing. At length he struck up the song of "Home, sweet home." The poet listened to the words of his own song, and when the soldier had finished, said to him: "Friend, I am the author of that song!" There was so much of apparent sincerity in the poet's manner that the rough keeper believed him true, and in his uncouth humanity replied: "Well, by —, if you are the author of that song, you have no business to be kept here. Do you see that hoss? Just you mount that beast and make yourself scarce." Payne did not stand on the order of his going, but went at once, feeling that if his curiosity had got him into a tight place, the power of song had let him out of it.

Letter From Gen. Beauregard.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index, publishes a letter from Gen. Beauregard, of New Orleans, denying numerous statements that he had been in France during the late war. After stating he had not been out of the United States since 1866, he adds:

"Being of French origin (my ancestors having emigrated from France to Louisiana over a century ago,) my sympathies were with the French in their late war with Germany; but not being 'an officer de fortune,' (a military adventurer,) I did not feel called upon to offer my services in a struggle in which I was not directly or indirectly interested. Moreover, it might have appeared rather presumptuous on the part of an ex-Confederate officer to suppose that he could be of much service to a nation represented to have the best officers and soldiers in the world.

"After the fall of Sedan and Metz, which enabled the Germans to concentrate their forces against gallant Paris, the fate of France appeared settled. To continue the struggle *after* the surrender of Paris, when all the German armies could be employed in overrunning the whole of France destroying all her resources, would simply be suicidal. She had better make a virtue of necessity, gird her loins, submit to her hard fate, and, looking to her history from the days of Chorlemagne, put her hopes in the future."

[From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.]

TO A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The paths of pain are thine. Go forth
With healing and with hope!
The suffering of a sin-sick earth
Shall give thee ample scope.

Strike down the dragons, foul and strong,
Whose breath is fever fire:
No knight of fable or of song
Encountered foes more dire.

The holiest task by heaven decreed,
An errand all divine,
The burden of our mortal need
To render less, is thine.

No crusade thine for cross or grave
But for the living man.
Go forth to succor and to save
All that they skilled hands can.

Before the unveiled mysteries
Of life and death, go stand
With guarded lips and reverent eyes,
And pure of heart and hand.

So shalt thou be with power endued
From him who went about
The Syrian hill-paths, doing good
And casting devils out.

That holy helper liveth yet;
Thy friend and guide to be;
The healer by Genesaret
Shall walk the rounds with thee!

—Amesbury, Mass.

The French Forests.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

There can be no question indeed that the forest resources of unfortunate France have been exhausted at a frightful rate. First we have military necessities in one shape or other. Take the enceinte of Paris to begin with—the delightful woods we have all been so familiar with, from those suburban ones of Boulogne and Vincennes to the more distant banks of Seine and Marne. The Parisians on this side began by clearing a belt of some hundred yards in width all around their walls. They removed as much more as was likely to mask the immediate approaches of the enemy from the fire of their detached forts. The Germans have done at least as much, and have certainly not been more scrupulous.

Then through the bitter winter weather fire was as much a matter of necessity as food. Within Paris the stock of coal is never large, and the consumption of wood is always very great. We may be certain that what coal there was in store was carefully economized for the purpose for which coal is indispensible, while the fact that the bulk of the city's defenders are still in life proves to demonstration an enormus expenditure of firewood. The axe has been busy in all the woods of the banlieu, in the glades of the Champs Elysees and Parc de Monceaux. Outside, of course, the Germans—driven by Parisian "obstinacy" to wear the weary winter through in their frozen lines—made the bleak situation as tolerable as they could with roaring fires.

In the forests around Orleans several hundred thousand men on either side have been manœvering, bivouacking night after night under the free heaven, as the Germans say, or else in roofless villages. More or less the same thing has been going on with Manteuffel and his forces along the wooded banks of the Lower Seine. Werder has been marching and countermarching in the thick forest country of eastern France; and the hanging woods that line the rail from Saarbruck to Metz have been at the mercy of the men who hold the long communications.

The consumption of wood arising from what we may call the direct necessities of the case must be great enough. We suspect, however, that, great as it is, it represents but a moderate proportion of the total. In the first place, it appears that Germans, a saving nation forced into lavish outlay, did not hesitate to "require" as freely on the woods as on the towns and villages. Selling what is virtually the property of the nation was too obvious a method of recouping at once their own expenditure and punishing their enemies' tenacity not to recommend itself strongly to far-sighted or vindictive politicians. In the second place, the development of bands of organized franc-tireurs rendered the destruction of cover a simple measure of self-defence. Felling forests as they stand, or burning them when they can be burned, is not dictated by any idea of wanton waste, but by the supreme law of safety. Moreover, the French troops and peasants, made reckless by misfortune, were little likely to spare the wood that used to be cut heretofore subject to the most rigid regulation. Altogether the havoc must be enormous.

France is singularly ill-provided with coal, and her reliance was in great measure upon her forests, and these forests, very frequently the property of the state or thrifty communes, have been cut of late years on the most scientific principles, and husbanded with the greatest care. The effect of this season's waste will be long felt and very serious. Villagers may sow their fields again with seed left or given, cottages can be rebuilt, and in a year or so the plow will everywhere have effaced the traces of the sinister grave mounds, as the plow has already done b Worth and Wissembourg. But for twenty or thirty years to come the poor will have to buy the fuel they used to cut on their own commonality, and as each bitter winter brings novel hardships in its train, they will curse the ravager who caused their misery, and annually vow vengeance.

The German may have abused the rights of victory but little; but his victims will be scarcely likely to regard his conduct from a dispassionate point of view. A passage in a letter from Normandy, published the other day, depicted the frugal Norman peasant looking on savagely at Teutons with appetite making free with his food and drink as men do made free with the property of their neighbor. That feeling will be universal in this matter of the woods. Habituated to have their fuel doled out to them, accustomed to use it sparingly, even when there was no necessity except instinctive sympathy with the tone of the country, the suppressed rage at witnessing the destruction wrought by the invader must be something terrible. We suspect that, morally add materially, nothing will prove a graver or more lasting grievance than this destruction of the forests.

An Affecting Scene.

Here is an affecting scene on a ferry-boat crossing a rough river.

"Oh, Henry, this is terrible."

"Yes, it is," he responded, "but lean on me and I will protect you."

"Do you think it will be as rough as this all the way across?"

"I do," responded Henry.

"Then I guess I'll have to lean upon you," returned the lady.

"For life!" whispered Henry, turning pale at the thought of refusal.

"I—I don't know—the water is awful rough—I guess ye—yes, you'd better ask papa."

—The inquiries of passengers as to the "Next station" has long been the bane of the existence of railroad conductors, and now a man out in Connecticut has invented something to obeviate the difficulty. The words "next station" are lettered on a box above a glass through which are seen, as a wheel revolves, the names of the stations, a new one appearing whenever a station is passed.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Present Appearance of the Volcano.

A Naples letter in the Boston Advertiser has the following account of the eruption of Vesuvius:

Lacking all else, we can still amuse ourselves with Vesuvius. After months of small threatenings, and many opinions from Professor Palmieri, our old volcano has been true to its average of the past thirty years, and has begun its new eruption just at the expiration of a two-year period since the ending of the last preceding one. As yet, there is nothing magnificent in the sight or destructive in the action of the mountain; but Palmieri, who was right in predicting this new outbreak, which he deduced from the disquietted state of the crater and from the cessation of the severe Calabrain earthquakes—all of which he attributes to one and the same subterranean cause—is confident that the present is but the beginning of an eruption which, if not one of the greatest, will at least be of very considerable consequence. Now the lava does not proceed from the summit of the mountain, but from a small crater which has been formed near the top, on the north side, and which may be distinctly observed from the city as a sort of bulge on the hitherto regular slope. The smoke is constant and profuse, and a dense, black mass of it also issues at at short intervals from the great crater, in which the lava has been steadily rising. The stream of lava is about fifty or eighty feet wide, and is making it way quite slowly into the rugged and uncultivated hollow between Vesurius and Mount Somma. In a clear day, when the wind is light, the two columns of smoke are beautiful to see—one dark and compact, the other whitened and diffused by the steamy vapors which are mingled with it; one rising to a great height scarcely altered in form and color, the other melting into clouds and wreaths at the slightest breeze and catching a score of radiant hues as it vanishes away. By night the whole track is visible from Naples; not in its entire breadth, however, and therefore presenting simply the appearance of a glowing outline to one side of the cone, over which sometimes a low bank of ruddy, vaporous clouds may be seen palpitating in the heat: the crater itself is as a vast burning coal, from which on some nights flames and blazing fragments have been seen to shoot upwards, but such energy is rare. The Neapolitan resident almost turns up his nose at such an apology of eruption as this; but even this is violent enough to convey to the visitor a clear idea of the forces at work and the nature of their action. There is the sluggish, molten mass, creeping with groanings and rumblings, with hissings and seethings, from its fiery, fuming source; there is the scorching heat that withers while the crawling lava is yet distant; there the hideous, contorted, infrangible coils, blackening as they cool; and there the same evidence of helplessness to contend with the might of an approach at once so insidious and irresistible.

A Love Sick Prince.

Some scraps of letters of James Howell, a toady courtier, who helped to arrange a match between Prince Charles, of England, and the Infanta of Spain, are full of interest. The gossiping old fellow says:

There are comedians once a week come to the palace, where under a great canopy the Queen and the Infanta sit in the middle, our Prince and Don Carlos on the Queen's right hand, the King and the little cardinal on the Infanta's left hand. I have seen the Prince have his eyes immovably fixed on the Infanta half an hour together in a thoughtful speculative posture, which sure would needs be tedious, unless affection did sweeten it; it was no handsome comparison of Olivare's that he watched her as a cat doth a mouse. Not long since the Prince, understanding that the Infanta was used to go some mornings to the Casa de Campo, a summer-house the King hath the other side of the river, to gather maydew, he did rise betimes and went thither, taking your brother with him. They were let into the house, and into the garden, but the Infanta was in the orchard; and there being a high partition wall between, and the door doubly bolted, the Prince got on the top of the wall and sprung a great height, and so made towards her; but she spying him first of all the rest, gave a shriek, and ran back. The old marquis that was then her guardian came towards the Prince, and fell on his knees, conjuring his highness to retire, in regard he hazarded his head if he admitted any to her company, so the door was opened, and he came under that wall over which he had got in. I have seen him watch a long hour together in a close coach in the open street to see her as she went abroad. I cannot say that the Prince did ever talk with her privately; yet publicly often, my Lord of Bristol being interpreter—but the King always sat hard by to overhear all. Our cousin Archy hath more privileges than any, for he often goes with his fool's coat where the Infanta is, with her Meninas and ladies of honor, and keeps a blowing and blustering amongst them, and flirts out what he list.

Practical Joking Extraordinary.

The Saturday Review tells the following story of an extraordinary practical joke:

We once saw the Strand thrown into terror, confusion and distress by the unaided wit of two boys. It was one of those foggy, damp December evenings, when the lamps looked like blurred moons, and objects twenty yards off are all but undistinguishable, and the pavement is as slippery as if all the clowns of all the theatres had been practicing the making of butter slides for the coming pantomime. These playful youths had got a suit of old clothes and some straw, out of which they made up an image sufficiently like a man to pass muster in that uncertain light. With this, counterfeiting the action of affectionate sons taking home a beloved but intoxicated father, they would suddenly appear in front of some passing omnibus, and then, affecting to lose all presence of mind, allow their helpless parent to fall almost under the feet of the horses. The scene may be imagined. Terror of the passengers, horror of the driver, horses down, through having been sharply turned aside or pulled up on the greasy pavement, and the general agitation which culminated when an omnibus with more way on than usual actually passed over the body, the wretched driver, of course, suffering the mental agonies of a homicide until relieved by seeing the straw intestines of his victim.

—There has recently been a change in "Poor Carlotta's" mental condition, though her case is still considered utterly hopeless. In the first years of her insanity she never uttered a word of Spanish, but spoke either French or German. For some time past she has refused to converse in any other language than Spanish, which is the more embarrassing to her relatives, as they are not familiar with that tongue, and Carlotta flies into a towering passion whenever she sees that her words are not understood.

TRUE HEROISM.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on through weary years
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low,
And stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed—
The bravest man that drew a sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle to o'ercome
An enemy who marcheth not
With banner, plume and drum—
A foe, forever lurking nigh,
With silent stealthy tread,
Forever near your board by day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor, then, to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his baser part—
Who conquers and is free!
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Nor fill a hero's grave;
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

THE HANDS.

Some Signs" Warranted Not to Fail.

A little work on "Modern Palmistry" brings together a large amount of amusing gossip, though we cannot say how much you believe of it. The person who will carefully study the wrinkles, furrows, lines, and hollows of the hand will be able to tell fortunes as well as any modern gipsy.

If the palm of the hand be long, and the fingers well proportioned, &c., not soft, but rather hard, it denotes the person to be ingenious, changable, and given to theft and vice.

If the hands be hollow, solid, and well knit in the joints, it predicts long life, but if overthwarted, then it denotes short life.

Observe the finger of Murcury—that is the middle finger; if the end of it exceeds the joint of the ring-finger, such a man will rule in his own house; and his wife will be pleasing and obedient to him; but if it be short and does not reach the joint, he will have a shrew, and she will be boss.

Broad nails show the person to be bashful, but of a gentle nature.

Narrow nails denote the person to be inclined to mischief, and to do injury to his neighbors.

Oblique nails signify want of courage.

Little round nails denote obstinacy, anger, and hatred.

If they are crooked at the extremity they show pride and fierceness.

Round nails show a choleric person, yet soon reconciled, honesty, a lover or secret sciences.

Fleshy nails denote a person to be mild in temper, idle and lazy.

Pale and black nails denote a person to to be very deceitful to his neighbors, and subject to many diseases.

Red and marked nails signify a choleric and martial nature, given to cruelty; and as many little marks as there are speak so many evil desires.

A Valuable Invention.

Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, England have recently invented a marine steam engine, which promises to do much towards "bringing men nearer unto men." The first vessel, the Fairy Dell, fitted with their ingenious contrivance lately made a voyage from London to Yarmouth, when it was found that a run of about eighteen miles occupid eighty minutes; also, that the coal consumed was three hundred and twenty pounds. The average steam pressure was from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty pounds on the quare inch. From this data it may be inferred that the Fairy Dell would burn only about half as much coal as a vessel with engines and boilers of the usual kind.

An English contemporary commenting on this performance observes:

"Let it be supposed that an ordinary steamship would require 1,500 tons of coal for her voyage to China and back. She would take, say, 1,000 tons, at 10s per ton, in the north, and would buy 500 tons in the Chinese ports at 40s. per ton thus spending £1,500 in coal. A vessel with engines and boilers like those of the Fairy Dell would need only 750 tons for the double voyage. She would obtain the whole of this in the north at 10s. (£375), thus effecting a saving of £1,125 in money, and increasing the available tonnage for freight by 258 tons on the voyage out, and by 375 tons on the voyage home."

No doubt a quarter of a century hence science will have advanced far enough in this direction to enable us to run over to Europe easily within the week.

Moonstruck Fish.

A family of Oswego, consisting of five persons, were taken suddenly and severely ill, the symtoms being similar to those experienced from the action of some violent poison. The physician who was called pronounced their illness the effects of poison from moonstruck fish. He explained that fish are thus rendered a dangerous article of food by being exposed to the light of the full moon while dying, and he had noted numerous cases of illness with precisely similar symtoms, orgiuating from the cause, in Scotland and some other countries. The illness produced, though rarely fatal, is very severe, and its effects continue for some days. The common symtoms are headache, nausea, with severe and exhaustive etching, heat in the face and head, and a sensation as of the head and face swelling greatly, and not unfrequently attended with delirum. Persons who have any desire to experience the effects of this singular illness, can gratify their curiosity by simply exposing freshly caught fish of any species to the rays of the moon for a short time, and the indulging of their appetites thereon.

Death of the Hermit of the Hudson.

(From the Troy Times.)

Daniel Williams, the hermit of the Hudson river, who has lived for many years in seclusion in a little log hut which he had constructed upon the eastern bank of the river, near Kidney Creek, in the town of Easton, Washington county, was found dead in his shanty on Sunday morning last. The recluse never left his hut for the haunts of man, except when his necessities required that he should go out and barter with the world for provisions to sustain life. Absenting himself beyond the usual time, several of his neighbors visited his dwelling on Sunday, kicked the door open, and found the hermit lying upon the floor, stiff and cold. Judging from appearances, Mr. Williams had been dead for some days, having probably fallen from his chair and expired instantly. He was born and reared in Easton. Several years since, becoming disgusted with the world, he took upon himself the life of a hermit, and passed his time wholly exempt from the cares of life and in entire seclusion from the world around him. He was a man of considerable ability, and is said to have been possessed of property at his death.

VARIETIES.

—An early spring—Jumping out of bed at five o'clock in the morning.

—How would you speak of a man who was an excessive bore? Would you not call him a hyperborean?

—What is the most wonderful animal in the farm-yard? A pig, because he is killed and then cured!

—Innocence is like an umbrella—when once we we have lost it, we may never hope to see it back again.

—Consisteney—Asking a blessing before a meal, and abusing the victuals through the entire meal.

—The bridal dress of Princess Louise has been decided on. It is of white Irish poplin, with veil and trimmings of Honiton lace.

—A lady of Mattoon, Illinois, was recently married to her eighth husband. Nos. five, six and seven are reported alive and well, but—divorced.

—A Michigan woman has written a letter to the Legislature, advocating the restoration of capital punishment in that State, and asking to be appointed State executioner.

—A down-East editor plaintively says that he has original poetry enough to shingle a meeting-house, but, as he has no meeting-house to shingle, the original poetry is useless.

—A mineral which performs all the duties of soap, and has an aromatic odor, has been discovered in exhaustless quantities near Iowa City.

—The Wyoming papers say that the people of that Territory are about to "abandon woman-suffrage as both mischievous and impeacticable.

—A very handsome park equipage can be hired in London for about one dollar an hour, including a "tiger" in uniform most gorgeous. A certain kind of style is cheap in that wonderful city.

—It is estimated that the impeachment proceedings in the case of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, will make 4,000 pages of printing matter. It has reached the neighborhood of 1,700 pages.

—An Atlanta paper complains of the chomping of gobers, the stamping of feet, and the unearthly yelling customary in the theatre there, as being beyond the endurance of the respectable part of the audience.

—In Troy a number of professional burglars were recently sentenced to three years imprisonment, whilst a poor outcast who stole some food to prevent starvation was at the same time sentenced for five years.

—"Long engagements," writes a young lady in New York, "are going out of fashion, young men being at last convinced of the stupidity of matrimonial proposals until they are in a position to fulfill their promises at once."

—A married woman, residing in St. Lawrence County, a few days ago became the mother of four children—two boys and two girls, at one birth. Her name is Risley, and she and her family are doing well, and bid fair to live long and prosper.

—A lady says: "Take my advice, ye young maidens contemplating matrimony. Never marry a man who is unkind to his mother, snubs his sister, helps himself to the best at the table, is afraid of work, or is unable to support you."

—A law suit for the settlement of the estate of a deceased citizen of Troy, which has been in the courts for two years, was ended on Saturday by the discovery of his will in the false bottom beneath a bureau, which had been sent to a cabinetmaker for repairs.

—A man in Hartford obtained a coffin the other day from the selectmen of the town for a "deceased daughter." Shortly afterward he was seen trying to peddle it off at half its value; and then it transpired that his daughter was no nearer the grave than he was, and not half so near the county jail.

—A young lady at Indianapolis was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her Sunday school scholars the sin and terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, and when she said that for seven years he ate grass just like a cow, she was astonished by a little girl who asked, "Did he give milk?"

—A Paris correspondent, writing of the siege, says: They tell of one lady here who was so overcome by her appetite as to eat her beloved lap-dog. After a hearty meal, she looked down at the little heap of bones; tears fell from her eyes. "Poor Bijou!" she exclaimed, "how he would have enjoyed them!"

—In reply to a young friend leaving a town because some things in it were not exactly to her taste or content an old lady of experience said: "My dear, when you have found a place where everybody and everything are always pleasant, and nothing whatever is disagreeable, let me know and I'll move there too."

—A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying, "I've lived long enough to learn that one woman is just as good as another—if not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to learn that one man is just as bad as another—if not worse!

—At a Woman Suffrage meeting in New York last week, one of the female speakers proposed that the thirty-five thousand old maids in New England should go West and buy farms. This proposition was commented upon and the opinion given that if they should there would be fifty thousand men after them.

—The Catholic Almanac for 1871 states that the Catholic population of Pennsylvania is 535,000, of which 225,000 is in the diocese of Philadelphia, 150,000 in Pittsburgh, 60,000 in Scranton, 40,000 in Erie, and 4,000 in Harrisburg. There are seven archbishops, sixty-four bishops and three mitred abbots having jurisdiction in the United States.

—The curious fact that a needle or other steel wire inserted in a living body will immediately become oxidized, while, if the body be dead, no oxidation will take place, was recently brought to light by Dr. Laborde, of Paris. This is a simple test as to whether death has taken place, and will be available in cases of trance or catalepsy.

—Miss Nettie daughter of Chief Justice Chase, will be married next Thursday, in St. John's Church, Washington, to Mr. Sprague Hoyt, of the great Rhode Island Sprague family, one of the heads of which, the Senator, is the husband of her sister, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. The wedding reception will be held at Mrs. Sprague residence, and the bridal tour will include a trip to Europe.

—At the funeral of an old colored nurse of Gen. E. B Nichols's family at Augusta, Ga., recently, the deceased servant was buried in a costly metalic casket, and two of the General's sons acted as pall bearers. If it had not been for the strife engendered by politicians for their own selfish ends, the most friendly relations might now be existing between the white and colored races throughout the South.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alle

Pittsburgh, Saturday March 25, 1871.

Will not the *Post* be kind enough to inform us just what it would like to have said on the Kuklux question.—*Dispatch.*

Just a word of truth now and then. It would not only be something new in a Radical newspaper, but would raise the editor of the *Dispatch* in his own estimation.

To SEE one of the New England States represented in Congress by an unbroken Democratic delegation, is indeed an encouraging sign, and shows the rapid progress that is being made politically. It shows that though the principles of Democracy may be kept under for a short time, they are still undying.

THE engineers of the Border Raid bill, at Harrisburg, are almost ready to spring the trap. It is delicately sugar-coated, in offering not to take money out of the treasury, but prevent it going in, by retaining the taxes of the several counties from the State for a term of years and appropriating them for damages said to have been caused by STUART'S cavalry and Pennsylvania militia. The list of yeas on this measure will be very interesting reading matter next October.

THE circumstances connected with the melancholy suicide of the Rev. VAN DOREN in this city one day last week, suggests to our minds the propriety of erecting a home for the disabled ministers in this city. So far as we could ascertain, Mr. VAN DOREN was a man of unimpeachable character, and succumbed to the natural depression incident to poverty. It seems that he had no possible means of support.

In every city the size of ours there are more or less disabled ministers, who are left practically without any means of support. In view of this fact we suggest the establishment of home for this class, into which any minister of any denomination may be admitted, upon showing, that he is what he represents himself to be. If he can pay a pittance toward his support, very well, but if he cannot, still let him enjoy all the advantages of the institution.

Such an instituton would not fail to exercise a good influence. As a general thing the clergy are poorly paid, and when they grow old have to depend largely upon the charity of their fellow men for whose spiritual welfare they have labored during the prime of their lives. They must naturally abhor the idea of going to an alms house. But with such an asylum as we have suggested there would be no unpleasant associations, and by admitting the representatives of all the Christian denominations on an equal footing, the general cause of religion would be strengthened and Christian charity more fully exemplified.

Who will undertake to carry out the idea of establishing such an institution in this city? There are a large number of charitably disposed gentlemen in the city who will give freely of their means for such a purpose if some one will only set the matter earnestly on foot.

THE old flag of the brutal mob waves triumphantly over order in Paris. The cowardly murderers of Generals CLEMENT THOMAS, and LECOMPTE were perpetrated by order of RICOTTI GARIBALDI who directs the insurrection. They were shot in a garden in the Rue des Rosisrs. General THOMAS was arrested in plain clothes. He resisted vigorously, but GARIBALDI ordered him to be held against a wall, while his body was riddled with bullets. His last words was "Cowards." General LECOMPTE died with the utmost coolness, smoking a cigar and refusing a bandage over his eyes.

The father of this modern DANTON was called the Italian liberator, for similar conduct. His nature craved blood and his whole being was given to outrage and disorder. He devoted his strength to overthrowing the altars of religion, desecrating churches, turning houses devoted to religous use into stables proclaiming death to Priests and outrage to Sisters of Charity and Mercy. For this he was applauded by the rabble of Europe and the bigoted of this country. His son now finds congenial employment with the BLANQUI'S and FLOURENS and ROCHEFORT'S, in assassinating all who would promote order or restore peace. They will play the role of DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE, and cause the streets of Paris to overflow with blood. It is appalling to think of the enormities being committed against the innocent and unoffending, against religion and civilization. Paris dictates to France, and the fact that thirty-six millions of people out of that city have hitherto accepted every change of government, made by the capital, proves the dangerous character of centralization. It would seem as if the German armies should return to restore order, if not, let NAPOLEON be recalled and the Empire be restored.

NEGLEY AND THE INCOME TAX.

The Internal Revenue officers are busily engaged in serving blanks of the Income Tax, to be paid shortly. We greatly mistake the temper of the people, if the odious tax to be tolerated for another year, in defiance of the pledges made by members of Congress, will not work to some purpose at the polls, and the same, Mr. NEGLEY, would rise to explain, by stating that on February 10, 1871, he stood in his place and said Mr. Speaker :

The reasons for its repeal are still more briefly comprised in the popular verdict, reiterated over and over again in numerous petitions, memorials, editorials, and other expressions of the press and the platform, namely, that it is unconstitutional, unequal, inquisitorial, and demoralizing. To these charges the Commissioner of Internal Revenue adds that it is inexpedient because its collection more than consumes the revenue emenating from it.

The wishes of my constituents, as far as known to me, are clearly in favor of the repeal of the income tax, and all my observations tell me that this tax is more obnoxious and offensive to the American people than any other forced upon us by the late civil war. This would be decisive for me to cast my vote for the desired repeal without advancing any of my own reasons for such action; but having paid due and earnest attention to the opinions of our distinguished minister of finance, I deem it becoming to place on public record a few considerations why I think his views should not receive our support.

The above we select from the pamphlet edition of his remarks, which he has been kind enough to frank us, and everybody else so far as we have information. Would you credit it, kind and indulgent friends of the aforesaid "Truthful JAMES," that all this fine talk about the "unconstitutional, unequal, inquisitorial and demoralizing" income tax, was never spoken at all, that Mr. Speaker and other members of Congress were deprived of the pleasure of listening to the silver tongued orator on the subject, which reads so well in print, and corresponds so faithfully with the wishes of "my constituents." He gives us to understand that he has exhibited some courage in this undertaking also, by daring to differ with the Secretary of the Treasury, "the distinguished Minister of Finance," he salts him down effectually and agrees with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who proved conclusively that the collection of the Income Tax more than consumed the revenue emenating from it, which we think not improbable from the following interesting fact, derived from a special dispatch from Washington, published in yesterday's papers, which informs the public, that there are three hundred and twenty-six defaulting internal revenue collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose indebtedness foots up over twenty millions of dollars—six-twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

Of course Commissioner PLEASANTON, knew whereof he was writing when he communicated to Congress in his report, the fact as reiterated by the member of this District. Only twenty millions of the people's hard earnings gone into the pouches of three hundred and twenty-six defaulting revenue collectors. It is more likely to be three times this amount than less, as is generally found out in defaulting cases, and yet the people are to be docile and pay all taxes without complaining, else some of these revenue thieves will tell them they are not loyal. But what we want to keep steadily in view, is the fact, that General JAMES S. NEGLEY never delivered the speech he has the sublime impudence to send all over his District, and we have asked his organ the *Gazette* which favors the Income tax, to explain but it has never a word to say on the subject. It is as silent as the grave on NEGLEY'S speech. He did not deliver that speech on the 10th of February, but on that day voted against bringing the question of the repeal of the Income Tax before the House. The vote stood 104 to 105—NEGLEY'S vote would have changed the result, and in all probability the income tax would have been repealed. These are facts which cannot be gainsayed nor contradicted, and should cover with confusion the man who to-day misrepresents this District.

POLITICS ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The tendency is very strong on the part of the Radical leaders to reduce politics to the details of strict business transactions. As for instance, Senator SCOTT and his colleagues of the majority of the "Outrage Committee" substantially report that the South is one vast unfathomable abyss—a sort of a volcano ready to burst forth in Ku Klux forays for the purpose of engaging in the aparrent pastimes of hanging, robbing, burning, whipping and general maltreating the negroes.

Now the object of this terrifying report was to raise the market value of the Ku Klux stock, as a merchantable political commodity. When let severely alone this Ku Klux business shrinks to wonderfully small proportions, hence the stock must be watered and inflated now and then to give them any appreciable value at election times.

If there was even a very moderate grain of truth in the Ku Klux reports set afloat by the Radical leaders, we would see it demonstrated in the business centers of the country, for capital is always first to discover unsettled conditions of society. But the very day that this terror-inspiring report was sent over the land we find the gold market of Wall street reported steady, and "Southern securities firm," while United States Bonds were reported firm and the cotton market dull. None of these conditions in trade would exist if the South was such a volcano of lawlessness as it is represented. Business men recognize no such disturbances, and trade moves along smoothly. A dull cotton market means that it is the universal expectation that a large cotton crop will be raised the coming season—which no one would look for if society was broken up there as the Ku Klux outrage manufacturers would make believe.

We are told that the negroes in the South stand in deadly terror in consequence of armed bands of men who are plotting against their lives, and ready to kill, and burn, and destroy them generally. If this were so it would be fatal to the industrial interests of the South, and its baleful effects would at once be seen. The negroes would be too intent in fleeing from their persecutors to pay any attention to labor, contracts, or the other domestic interests which pertains to their welfare. But just the contrary appears to be the case. The negroes are interested in making all their arrangements for planting an unusually large crop of Southern staples, for they have discovered since the Freedman's Bureau bubble has bursted, that their gains depend upon their own exertions, and that the more they produce, the greater will be their profits. What utter nonsense it is to say that the land owners of the South would employ a large number of men, paying them wages, and then harry and abuse them so that they could not perform any labor. They are not idiots that they would do such things.

The whole system of misrepresenting the condition of affairs at the South, is a mere matter of party "business" and intended to distract public attention from the corrupt acts of the Radical leaders, and create false and fictitious issues, in the smoke and confusion of which a lot of corrupt politicians expect to renew their lease of power. And yet this Ku Klux agitation is not without its bad results. There is always a certain amount of lawlessness in every community. To give this element undue consideration is sure to bring it to the surface. All this talk about Ku Klux outrages eventuates in making the robbery of a hen roost a sort of a national affair, and to charge the ordinary crimes of bad men upon an entire political organization opens the door for every scoundrel to vent his spleen or follow his lawless inclinations under a shield that can defy the law. While there has not been an unusually large amount of lawlessness in the South, it has no doubt been largely increased by the persistence with which it has been fanned by the Radical leaders.

It matters not what is done, the howl about the Ku Klux is at once raised. As for instance, a short time since at Meridian, a negro mob murdered a judge while he was holding court, and a band of armed negroes began to fire indiscriminately into the crowd. A number were naturally killed, and yet we are told that the whole thing was a Ku Klux outrage, when in fact it was a negro riot. But it is not necessary to multiply instances.

RADICAL ARGUMENT.

The proposition to resort extreme legislation to preserve order in the South, and to investigate the conditions of affairs in that section, develops in Congress each day, some new phase of Radical argument. When the joint resolution was up on Tuesday in the Senate for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the condition of Southern affairs and enquire into the alleged outrages there, Mr. ANTHONY proposed to restore that clause of the resolution which provided for the publication, from time to time, of the results of the committee's investigation, in such a manner, and to the extent, they deemed proper.

To this Mr. THURMAN very properly objected, as it was simply laying the ground work for the publication of a Radical electioneering document at the public expense. Under the latitude of the clause that had been stricken out, the majority of the committee would be able to distort the facts in the case to suit their own convenience, and meet the exigencies of the party. The grounds upon which the investigation was originally proposed was that information was necessary for the intelligent action of Congress as to the legislation required in the South for the suppression of the alleged disorders, which information was to be procured during the recess of Congress for its use at the next session. Taking this for granted, the only proper method would be to make the report directly to Congress when it again meets—not in a garbled form, but as an entirely for intelligent action thereon.

Last winter when the Star Chamber Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator SCOTT, set out to get up a Ku Klux campaign document, Senator CASSERLY, of California, asked that the Committee sit with open doors, so that the communities in the South that were being put on trial might appear before it and disprove the slanders that were being sworn to concerning them, and to their detriment, but the Radical Senators were unanimously in favor of secresy, and this the only, opportunity to arrive at the truth was prevented.

As we understand it, it is not proposed that this committee of investigation shall be an inquisition, before whom only a given class of witnesses, who are interested, shall appear and give testimony, after being drilled as to what they shall testify, but that wherever it goes, it shall sit with open doors, and hear all that is to be said. This being the case, and the testimony so taken, being for the use only of Congress to enable it to determine what it should do in the premises, the only proper report that could be made would be to Congress itself when it is in session. Consequently, the only object in empowering the Committee to make publication of an imperfect and garbled report, is to break the effect of the revelations which will show a widely different state of the case than is now claimed by the Radical press and orators.

The full force of Radical argument, or rather lack of argument, was most fully demonstrated in Senator WILSON'S reply to Senator THURMAN'S remarks upon the general subject of political organizations of a disturbing character. Every disturbance in the South has been magnified more than a hundred fold to serve a partisan purpose in behalf of the Radical organization, and afford some new pretext for putting the heel of an iron military despotism upon the necks of a prostrate people.

Mr. THURMAN most clearly demonstrated—even though the matter needs no demonstration—that the representative men in the South would naturally be opposed to disorder and lawlessness, and ridiculed the idea advanced by Senator MORTON, that the Democratic party was to be injured by such occurrences. The Democratic party is the party of law and order, and its record demonstrates the claim. He referred the gentlemen from Indiana to the scenes in Baltimore, Louisville, and elsewhere during the days of Know Nothingism, when men were butchered in the streets by wholesale, because they proposed to vote the Democratic ticket, and when women were inhumanly treated because of their religious convictions, and asked him if these outrages had been inaugurated by the Democrats? "And yet these outrages," said Mr. THURMAN, "were but a drop in the bucket compared with the organized system of outrage and plunder to which the Southern people were now subjected in the name of law and order, that Radical politicians might thrive. History presented many cases of long continued social disturbances attendent upon civil conflicts. He thought it most creditable to the American people, that after a civil war of the extent of our own, there should have been so few bandits and so little actual disorder." And yet, under all these circumstances, crushed down by poverty and over run with adventurers and negroes, the white people of the South are expected to exhibit nothing but meekness.

Not being able to reply to Senator THURMAN'S arguments, Senator WILSON resorted to the usual Radical tactics, and declared that after Mr. THURMAN'S speech "the resolution might as well be laid on the table, and the Judiciary Committee be instructed to bring in a bill to carry out the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that Congress should walk up to the verge of extreme power, to protect the people of the country." Walking up to "the verge of extreme power," is a favorite proceeding with the Radical leaders. They take to nothing else so naturally or so kindly. Nearly every act of legislation during the last four years has been a step in the direction of the "extreme verge of power."

Against this the Democratic minority have vainly protested, but that minority is rapidly becoming a majority. The more blinded among the Radical leaders yet imagine that because proscription retained them in power two years ago, that it will accomplish as much a year or two hence. They do not read the result of the New Hampshire election ought, or they would at once rid themselves of that idea. So far as the future success of the Democratic party is concerned proscriptive laws will only render it more certain—as it will inspire the people to greater efforts to effect a change of administration. But the Democracy do not desire even this aid, involving so many wrongs, as it does, to a large number of the citizens of the country. Good will come to them out of the Radical evil, but the Democracy choose rather to spare the people these evils.

MANY politicians in Washington express the opinion that General JOHN A. LOGAN will be the most formidable competitor General GRANT will have for the Presidential nomination next year. The semi-political organization known as "The Grand Army of the Republic," which has its branches in every village of the North, and of which General LOGAN is Commander-in-chief, furnishes the nucleus of this movement.

IT is now reported that BEN BUTLER thinks of taking to photography as a light employment. He has been trying to get proofs of several negatives lately.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

Senate.

diciary Committee could make a report, and the Senate could amend it to suit itself.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he desired to correct the report that the Judiciary Committee would bring in a bill as desired. He had not so understood the chairman of the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not intimate such a thing. He believed the committee could agree upon a proper bill. He recognized the necessity of the proposed legislation, and believed that Congress should stay here until that legislation was secured.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the Judiciary Committee would couple with their report a bill to protect life and property in the South,

A GENERAL AMNESTY MEASURE.

He (Sherman) did not know but that he would favor such a measure with proper exceptions.

Mr. THURMAN commented upon partisan exaggerations of Southern disorders and said that the Radical party, instead of profiting by these means, should be held responsible for the occurrence of such outrages, inasmuch as the entire administration of State governments was in their hands. He characterized the various Ku-Klux bills which had been introduced recently as

OUTSIDE OF THE CONSTITUTION,

And declared some of them assumed to exercise over States the same absolute power now exercised by Congress over the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAIR attributed the apparent great anxiety manifested on this floor about the tranquility of the South to the fact that at the last elections the Radicals had been turned out of power in North Carolina and Alabama, and they now wanted some legislation to put them back again. This was the sum and substance of the present anxiety of Congress. It was useless for the Senate to attempt to pass any Ku-klux legislation, as it would not be concurred in by the House. He preferred that if their time was to be occupied, the bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal should be passed. We had a coal famine on the seaboard States this winter, and monopolies had demanded that duties be kept up and the Senate had probably determined to accede to this demand. The salt monopolists were also safe in the hands of the Republicans, because the caucus regulations of that party prevented their legislating on the subject. Senators were to be tied up by their caucusses and prevented from liberating the country from the bonds of these monopolies.

Mr. POOL in the few minutes remaining before taking the vote, briefly replied to what he called the grave charges of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Blair). Because he (Mr. Pool,) had asked for legislation to repress assassination and murder, that Senator had intimated that the purpose was to put down

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He believed that if the Democratic party could not exist except by such means it ought to be put down. He would see the Democratic party and every other humbled before he would see them maintain themselves by plunder and assassination. He stood here to ask that the South be no longer made a foot ball by assassination, and that his political associates would do nothing to preclude the Judiciary Committee from taking the subject into consideration.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

The hour—two o'clock—fixed for taking the vote, here arrived.

Mr. BLAIR asked to make one remark. It was that the murderers and assassins convicted in North Carolina by the proofs before the Senate were Republicans.

Mr. POOL—That is because the Republicans punish such men and Democrats do not.

Mr. BLAIR—Now let me respond to that. The only persons in office in North Carolina—Judges, District Attorney, and all the rest—are Republicans, and if there were any Democrats to punish for committing crime, it would be done. [Excitement and calls of order from the Republican side.]

Mr. POOL—But the jurors are Democrats, they are the men who punish. [Renewed calls to order from all parts of the chamber.]

Mr. BLAIR—vociferating—The Republicans have the selection of the jurors. The have it by the laws they have made. [Calls, "order," "question."]

Mr. BLAIR—continuing—that is the fact and no man shall charge it home upon me, that these men are not punished because they are Democrats, when it is shown that the only men who break the laws, so far as discovery has been made, are Republicans.

The VICE PRESIDENT here interposed to maintain order and closed the debate. He remarked that by unanimous consent on yesterday, the hour—two o'clock—had been assigned as the time for taking the vote on the pending question and amendments. There was no rule to compel adherence to the arrangements, and its observance depended entirely upon the personal honor of Senators.

Mr. BLAIR disclaimed any attention to disregard unanimous agreement, but he could not allow the accusation of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Pool) to go to the country without being accompanied by his own emphatic contradiction.

THE VOTE—FILLIBUSTERING.

The Senate proceeded to vote. The question being first taken on Mr. Sherman's pending amendments to provide for legislation upon the South at the present session, which was agreed to—ayes, 31; nays, 18.

ALMOST ABOLISHED.

Mr. CASSERLY moved as an amendment the House bill to repeal the income tax, which was rejected—yeas 27, nays 28, the *Vice President voting in the negative.*

The Senate then voted on and rejected by 23 yeas to 31 nays, Mr. Trumbull's amendment to consider the House bill abolishing the duty on coal as amended by adding bills for the abolition of the duty on salt, tea and coffee.

Mr. SUMNER moved to include in the proposed legislation the supplementary rights bill. He supposed there would be no objection.

Mr. CONKLING objected, saying he was bound in honor to act on the decision of the majority of the Senate as to the business to be disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to include in the proposed legislation, the bill to promote the collection of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the pending resolution to include the bill for the abolition of the duty on salt. Rejected.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment to include the bill to abolish the duty on coal. Rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SAWYER moved a general amnesty bill. Lost—twenty-one against thirty-one.

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution was then agreed to—yeas, thirty-six; nays, eighteen—in the following form:

Resolved, That the Senate will consider at the present session only the deficiency appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for a joint committee of investigation upon the South, and the resolution now pending instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill, or bills that will enable the President and Courts of the United States to execute the laws in said States, and the report that may be made by the Committee on Judiciary on the subject.

ANOTHER KU KLUX SCARECROW.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Mr. Sherman's resolution, which was modified so as to read:

Resolved, That as organized bands of lawless and desperate men, mainly composed of soldiers of the rebel army, armed, disciplined and disguised, and bound by oaths and secret obligations, are proven to exist in the State of North Carolina, and have by force, terror, and violence defied the civil authority in that State, and by organized perjury have rendered the Courts powerless to punish the crimes they have committed, thus overthrowing the safety of person and property and rights which are the supplementary basis of all civil government and which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens, and as there is good reason to believe similar organizations exist and have produced similar results in many parts of the late insurrectionary States; therefore the Judiciary Committee is instructed to report a bill or bills to enable the President and Courts of the United states to execute laws to punish and prevent such organizad violence and secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed them.

Mr. SCOTT, chairman of the Investigating Committee on Southern outrages, took the floor and replied to the imputation thrown out in debate, that the majority of the Committee had abrubtly closed the testimony as to North Carolina without notice to the minority. He said the minority had received timely notice, and that the testimony had been impartially received, nearly one-half of the entire volume of testimony being occupied with apologetics of the Ku Klux. He characterized the minority reports as inflamed by partisan passion, undignified and unfairly reflecting upon Congress, and contended they evince the clearly established existence of an infamous Ku Klux organization in North Carolina.

Without concluding Mr. SCOTT yielded the floor and the Senate at five o'clock, after executed session, adjourned.

House.

SWEARING IN.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of Messrs. Bell, Hebbard and Parker, members elect to the House, and moved that they be sworn in. The credentials of one of the members were read, when the Speaker desired Messrs. Bell, Hebbard and Parker to present themselves in front of the clerk's desk. They then came forward, took the required oaths and retired to their seats.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

Senate.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The amendment of the House to the Senate concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee on Investigation was considered.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to restore the clause stricken out by the House, authorizing the committee to print and publish from time to time, during the recess, the results of their investigation.

Mr. THURMAN protested against this, as an attempt to print partisan electioneering documents at the public expense. If, for the benefit of Congress, the report need not be made till the next session, as provided by the resolution. He would not trust any body of men to issue political pronunciamentos at pleasure.

Mr. MORTON supposed as the existence of outrages in the South were generally denied by the press and orators of the Democracy in other parts of the country, that that party would be anxious to have the testimony published as soon as possible. The object of the Committee was to furnish information as to the true condition of the South, and yet the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Thurman, would have the facts locked up till next winter.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, remarked that as the investigations would not be secret, he could not understand the objection to publicity.

Mr. BLAIR desired to remind Senator Morrill that when the Senator from California, Mr. Casserly, proposed to make public the testimony before the Select Committee in North Carolina, the proposition was voted down by the Republican side. The Democratic side had been defeated in their efforts to prevent this secret inquisition and star chamber proceedings.

Mr. MORTON replied that in giving publicity to the testimony before the Committee the Senate would have caused witnesses to be terrified, and their lives endangered by political enemies in North Carolina.

Mr. BLAIR said the only danger to witnesses on the Radical side, called to Washington to testify, was that they would be appointed by the President to offices abroad. (Laughter.)

Mr. CASSERLY thought Mr. Morton would have to think of something else for an excuse for keeping the work secret.

Mr. THURMAN in an extended reply to Mr. Morton, denied that Democratic Senators had shown the least disposition to oppose the investigation, or that there had been any opposition to it. He would challenge that Senator to point to a single Democrat who had voted against it. Every disaster in the South was magnified a hundred fold for party purposes, and was made to serve as an additional pretext for putting the heel of military power upon the neck of that prostrate power. He said the representative men of the South were as much opposed to these outrages as any man in Congress. He ridiculed the idea held out by Mr. Morton that the Democratic party was to be injured by such occurrences. That was a party of law and order, and his influence had always been exerted in that direction. Could not Senator Morton recollect when the streets of Baltimore ran red with the blood of Democrats shed by the minions of Know-nothingism? Did he forget the scenes in Louisville and the persecution of religious women, in other instances because of their faith? Were these instigated by Democrats, and yet these outrages were but a drop in the bucket compared with the organized system of outrage and plunder to which the Southern people were now subjected in the name of law and order, that Radical politicians might thrive. History presented many cases of long continued social disturbances, attendent upon civil conflicts. He, Thurman, thought it most creditable to the American people, that after a civil war of the extent of our own, there should have been so few bandits and so little actual disorder. Referring to the fact stated in debate, that of five thousand votes lost for the Republican ticket in North Carolina, only three thousand were those of white men, Mr. Thurman went on to comment upon the financial ruin of the State as the result of the combination of three thousand adventurers with the illiterate negro population. Yet under such provocations the white people were expected to be as mild as so many lambs.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March, 21, 1871.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WHITE called up Mr. Anderson's Senate bill incorporating Pawners the Bank of Allegheny, which passed.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church appeared a second time with another memorial for the passage of the House local option bill, desiring to speak personally to the Senate, which was this time refused as setting a cumbersome precedent and the memorial was received and referred.

Mr. WHITE made an effort to get up the House Constitutional Convention bill for to-morrow evening but failed, the Republicans voting aye.

THE HOUSE.

The Public Printing bill from the Senate was reported favorably.

A special committee on the Erie harbor reported depredations by the Erie marine to the hospital, and presenting a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to the hospital to relinquish its rights in the peninsula when the State shall transfer it to the United States.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE—Supplement for the old Monongahela Bridge Company, reviving its charter; allowing an increase of stock and providing that a new bridge shall be built on a higher plan.

Also, a bill in relation to the allottment of prisoners in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, which transfers Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin to the Western Penitentiary district.

A remonstrance was received from the Board of Public Charities against the bill repealing the act creating the Board;

The Joint Convention on Public Printing was adjourned again till April the 4th, without action.

The Speaker, clerks and officers of the House being subpoenaed as witnesses in the Bunn case in Philadelphia on Friday, the House will adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, March 21.

THE SENATE.

Mr. DUNCAN presented a long memorial from the citizens of Chambersburg and border counties, urging the legal claim for the reimbursement for damages incurred by rebel raids.

Mr. DILL moved a reference to a special committee of five, to investigate the legality of the claim, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BUCKALEW urged immediate action in the settlement of the question.

Mr. WHITE, though opposing the justice of the claim upon the State, hoped the committee would be appointed to report on the State's liability.

After further discussion, the resolution passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM. Respealing an act of 1869, authorizing footwalks in Union township, Allegheny county; also, a bill to prevent the adulteration of drugs and medical compounds, and to provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of Drugs. Under this bill the manufacturers are imprisoned from one to six months for each and every offense. The Inspector's term is to be six years, at four thousand dollars, with expenses and clerk hire.

Mr. ANDERSON. Providing that the Court of Quarter Sessions appoint three disinterested free holders, not residents of Allegheny county, to report an equitable adjustment and division of property belonging to the Allegheny County Home and Guardians of the poor of Pittsburgh, arising from the consolidation of boroughs and townships with Pittsburgh.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Colonel Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; W. T. Houstman and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, as general State Committee on the Centenneal Celebration in Philadelphia, and recommends liberal appropriations to the committee.

THE HOUSE.

The following House bills on the private calender passed and went to the Senate for concurrence:

Providing for the removal of the dead from St. Martins German Evangelical Lutheran grave yard, Sharpsburg, and authoring the trustees to sell said ground.

Authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate streets, lanes and alleys in any borough not used for public convenience.

Vacating a portion of Bingham street, Birmingham.

Regulating the election of Burgess and Counsel in McKeesport, and increasing their powers.

Changing the manner of electing councilmen in Allentown, Allegheny county.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh coal and mining company.

Supplement for Sharpsburgh and Lawrenceville bridge company, authorizing increase of its capitol stock.

Enabling school directors of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money and sell property for building purposes.

Incorporating the fire insurance patrol of Allegheny county.

Incorporating Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne passenger railway company.

Incorporating Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Incorporating Five Cent Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, authorizing them to have viewers appointed to fix the compensation for property taken for use of said company.

The following Senate bills were passed and went to the Governor for approval:

Authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to convey its railroad appurtenances and corporate franchises to the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, and authorizing the latter to issue additional stock on this basis.

Incorporating Home for aged protestant women of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company.

Mr. WHITE objected to the bill relative to appeals from judgement of magestrates in Allegheny county.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to bills authorizing Peebles Sub-School District, of Pittsburgh to borrow money and sell real estate, and incorporating St. Clair Inclined Plane Comyany.

The bill extending the General Manufactory law of 1863 to oil pipe operations, was killed after a protracted discussion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STRONG HOPES OF PEACE IN PARIS—GEN. CHANZY A HOSTAGE.

PARIS, March 21—*Evening.*—All the chief battalions of the National Guard, of the second arrondissement, have signed a manifesto, joining their voices to those of the deputies to the Assembly of the Mayors of Paris in a determination to defend the Republic and its tranquility against all persons. They have organized a special force, taken measures for protecting their arrondissement, and appeal for the co-operation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime. A similar movement is being made by the other arrondissements. There was a demonstration in the streets to-day, in favor of the union of all men of order. The demonstrators proceeded to the insurgents' headquarters, but found their passage barred by bayonets. An angry altercation ensued, after which they retired, but the movement has a tendency to spread.

Thiers has sent Glais Bezoin as a delegate on the part of the government to endeavor to conciliate the insurgents. The prospects for peace now seem more hopeful. The Mayors of Paris refuse to give their concurrence to holding the elections on Wednesday.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—The National Assembly has approved a proclamation condemning the criminal attempts of a few mad men to involve France in ruin and dishonor, which are repudiated by the whole country. It appeals to the troops and citizens to rally and save the noble Republic. The Assembly has also declared an urgent bill abrogating the decree suppressing the Council.

General Picard announced in the assembly that all functionaries of the departments have offered to the assembly armed support. It was announced that the government will present to the assembly a Wednesday a bill providing for the election in municipalities.

M. Schoelcher reported that he had visited Paris, but failed to obtain the release of Gen. Chanzy.

Admiral Saisset in some remarks gave details of the arrangements of the insurgents, who he said held General Chanzy as hostage and will shoot him if they are attacked.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT—THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, March 21.—At the session of the German Parliament, to-day, Herr Frankenburg, by virtue of his seniority as President of the Chamber of Deputies, on taking his oath, warmly greeted the South German members.

A motion passed the House congratulating the Emperor upon the occurrence of the 74th anniversary of his birth to-morrow.

LONDON, March 22.—A special dipatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says: The ceremony upon the opening of the German Parliament was imposing in its simplicity. The Emperor manifested deep emotion during his speech, which was delivered from the marble throne of Charlemagne, brought from Aix la Chapelle, especially for the purpose.

BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE HONORED.

BERLIN, March 22.—Count Von Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire, and General Count Von Moltke has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

COURAGEOUS ENVOYS.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—In the French National Assembly to-day Thiers gave expressions of the thanks of the government and the Republic to deputies Ferard, Clemencian and Schoelcher for the courage displayed by them in meeting the Paris insurgents. Thiers also announced that the government would not declare war against the insurgents unless instructed to do so by the Assembly.

TRIUMPH—REVOLUTION.

LONDON, March 22,—A dispatch from Rouen says: The Germans have celebrated their victories there in quietness.

A large number of French cities and towns have adopted and forwarded to Versailles resolutions protesting against revolution, and proclaiming their adhesion to the government.

PARIS, March 22.—The National Guards search all trains leaving Paris, and stop the egress of all military personages. The National Guards now hold and have occupied all the fortifications on the west of Paris.

ITALY—GERMANY AND PARIS.

FLORENCE, March 22.—The Italian Senate has approved the connection recently made with Austria.

BERLIN, March 22.—The semi-official provincial correspondence to-day in an editorial on the troubles in Paris says: Germany will certainly not interiere with the affairs in Paris now, but she will know how to guard her interests and to press to their fulfillment the engagements entered into by France.

FETES TO THE ROYAL MORGANATIC.

LONDON, March 22.—The London newspapers are enthusiastic over the marriage of Princess Louisa. There were general rejoicing and celebrations everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. Many marriages were solemnized simultaneously in different parts of England. A great many dinners and balls were given in London in honor of the event, and the illuminations in the evening were very extensive. At Esher in County Surrey, where the bridal party left the main road for the palace of Claremont, a royal seat belonging to the King of Belgum, where the Marquis of Lorne and wife were received by an address from the parish authorities and passed under a number of triumphal arches.

THE INSURGENTS STILL FIRM.

PARIS, March. 22, via London.—The *Official Journal* of the Insurgents says: The Central Republican Committee, unable to come to an understanding with the Mayors, is compelled to proceed with the elections without their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow, when they will be held under the superintendence of an electoral commission appointed by the Central Committee.

The commander-in-chief of the National Guards has appointed Raoul D'Abuisson chief of the general staff; Col. Valigranne commandant of the Hotel de Ville, and Col. Dardella commandant of the Tuilleries.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, March 22.—Consols, 92¼; money, 92¼; Bonds dull; 5-20s, '62, 92; do '65, 91½; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Cotton steady; middling up and 7⅜@7⅝d. Breadstuffs firm; western wheat 11s 4d; winter do 11s 6d. Pork declined to 84s 6d; Beef, 115s; Cumberland middles, 47s 6d.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reading of the Annual Reports Before a Meeting of the Stockholders—Full Explanation of the Workings of the Road—The Bonds Under Injunction, and the Compromise.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held yesterday at the new office of the company, on Eleventh street. It will be remembered that at the last meeting the annual reports were not ready for presentation, and a month was allowed for preparation. Yesterday all of the reports were read before about thirty stockholders. The meeting whs opened by calling Mr. Henry Wheeler to the chair, Mr. N. P. Sawyer acting as Secretary. The

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Was first presented. We give it in full.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: Your Board, according to the requirements of the charter, now present their twelfth annual report, referring for matters in detail to the full and minute reports of the General Superintendent, the Chief Engineer, the Auditor and the Treasurer, which are herewith submitted.

THE GROSS EARNINGS

From all sources for the year ending January 31st, were $1,075,033 38, and the expenses of operation $873,082 01, leaving the balance of net earnings at $31,951 48.

The expenses of working the road have been 41 2-10 per cent of the gross earnings, showing a decrease of 5 4-10 per cent from last year.

It will be perceived from the above that the gross earnings for the year ending January 31st, 1871, were $1,705,033, 28.

The gross earnings for the year ending Jan. 31st 1870, were	$ 1,204,777 02
Increased gross earnings of year 1871 over that of 1871	500,256 36
The net earnings for 1871 were	831,951 37
The net earnings for 1870 were	510,924 68
Showing increased net earnings of year 1871 over 1870 of	321,026 69

The construction and equipment expenditures are set forth in detail in the general Superintendents report:

For construction	$244,146 70
For car equipment	253,896 67

It is exceedingly gratifying to state that your road has been as usual almost entirely free from accidents during the year, no possengers having received serious injuries.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

on the 31st, of January were as follows:

First mortgage	146,000 00
Second mortgage	39,000 00
General mortgage	3,885,000 00
Bonds paid to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3 500,000 0
First mortgage bonds "Bennett branch"	50,000 00
Floating debt	531,113 17
Bond for real estate	71,565 73
	$7,922,678 50

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January, 1871, was as follows:

First Mortgage	$ 112,000 00
Second Mortgage	28,000 00
General Mortgage	3,823,000 00
Bonds paid the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for "Sunbury and Erie Bonds"	3,500,000 00
First Mortgage bonds, "Bennett Branch"	48,000 00
Floating Debt	373,778 90
Bond for Real Estate	334,564 73
	$8,119,333 63
Decrease of bonded debt	18,000 00
Increase of floating debt	44,090 40

The increase of the floating debt, which is but $44,000 00, has been owing to the demands of the company for new rolling stock.

NEW STATIONS.

By reference to the report of the chief engineer, it will be seen that during the past year quite a number of water, freight and passenger stations, and arched culverts (taking the place of trestle work) have been built; also, that all of the important bridges have been covered and closed in, so as to protect the superstructure. In addition to this, a large amount of double track and sidings have been added to your road.

In the last annual report the attention of the stockholders was called to the fact of the company's shops for repairs being entirely inadequate to the performance of the work required by the road. Since then your board has purchased grounds at Verner station, and hope to commence the immediate erection of permanent buildings for that purpose.

BENNETT'S BRANCH.

Of this road we have eighteen miles graded complete. The bridge and arched culvert and masonry is all completed for a double track. About six miles, or one-third of the eighteen already finished, the road-bed is graded for double, the remainder for single track.

In June, 1870, a location was made from New Bethlehem to the mouth of the Mahoning, rising a maximum grade of 26 feet per mile, ascending eastwardly. It was found that even with this grade, which the cost of construction and nature of the line was such as to make it undesirable and if adopted we should be compelled to introduce a grade of 52 8-10 feet for about three miles and still have every expensive work, including a tunnel 3,300 feet long, extending between Mahoning and Red Bank.

Attention was then turned to

THE RED BANK LINE,

and an experimental survey was made from New Bethlemen to the mouth of Redbank, following by a preliminary location, which proved that a good line with reasonable cost could be had by that route. This requires the building of about six miles more of new road to reach the main line of the Allegheny Valley. It is estimated, however, that it can be constucted for $600,000 less than the other, (such is the difference in the nature of the work) and what is even more importance, no gradient of over sixteen feet per mile is required. The result is that a good line with comparatively light work has been secured from Benezette eighteen miles west of Redbank, a distance of about ninety-four miles, making the distance from Driftwood to the Allegheny river about 112 miles.

It having been decided late in the fall to change the grade, a location became necessary, which was tedious, owing to the inclement weather. The location is now completed, and the line as determined upon has a maximum ascending grade westward of eighteen and one-half feet per mile from Driftwood to a point five miles east of the summit, where a grade of thirty-seven feet per mile, for a distance of five miles, is used to reach the summit. From this point westward, a very favorable line has been secured, with no ascending grades westward, and a maximum of only sixteen feet to the mile eastward, from the mouth of Redbank to the summit.

Your board hope to be able to put under contract early in April the line from the north of Redbank to the summit, as well as the tunnel at that point, and all of the heavy work eastward.

It gives your board pleasure to recognize the fidelity and capacity shown by J. J. Lawrence, General Superintendent; Thomas M. King, Assistant Superintendent; H. Blackstone, Chief Engineer; John Ballantine, Treasurer; A. T. Rowand, Auditor, and other officers in the management of the business of their various departments. By order of the board.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

On motion the report was adopted unanimously and filed.

Of the

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

We give the following synopsis:

Col. William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The following report of the operations of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the year ending January, 1871, is respectfully submitted:

The earnings have been from

Freight	$1,280,429 94
Passengers	394 242 88
Express	11,600 00
Mail	6,555 00
Rents	3,571 75
Miscellaneous	2,663 81
Total	$1,705,033 38

The expenses have been for

Conducting Transportation	$242,996 01
Motive Power	240,347 19
Maintenance of Way	261 179 23
Maintenance of Cars	65,736 12
General Expenses	62,823 56
Total	$873,082 04

The expenses of working the road have been 51 2-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, a decrease of 6 4 10 per cent. from last year. The expenses include all taxes, in which is $15,163 65 paid the State in December last in full settlement of claim for tax on tonnage from April 1st, 1865, to March 31st, 1870.

A comparison of the earnings and expenses with the previous year show the following gratifying results,

Gross earning for the year ending January 31st 1871	$1,705,033.38
Expenses	873,082.01
Nett earnings for 1871	$831,951.37
Gross earnings for the year ending January 31st 1870	$1,204,777.02
Expenses	693 852.34
Nett earnings for 1869	$510,924.68

Increase in gross earnings $500,256.36, or 41½ per cent; increase in expenses, $179,229. or twenty-five and eight-tenth per cent; increase in nett earnings, $321,206.69, or sixty-two and eight-tenth per cent.

The earnings and expenses of road in comparison with previous years shows as follows:

Earnings per mile of road for 1871	$12,916.92
" " " " 1969	9,196 77
Income	$3,720 15
Expenses per mile of road for 1871	$6,614 26
" " " " 1869	5,296 48
Income	$1,318 68
Nett earnings per mile of road for 1870	$6,302 66
" " " " 1850	3,900 19
Income	$2,402 47
The expense per mile run by passenger and freight cars for 1870	10c
Expense per mile for 1869	10c
The nett earnings per mile run by passenger and freight cars for 1870	09c
Earnings per mile for 1869	09c
Increase	2c

The tonnage of the road shows an increase in everything except two small unreported items.

The number of barrel of crude oil transported was	1,016,701
In previous year	726,080
Increase (bbls.)	290,620
Number of barrels refined oil moved was	709,971
In previous year	508,880
Increase bbls	201,091

Bituminous coal Northward 15,3949 tons, an increase of 72,564 tons over previous year.

Bituminous coal Southward 210,756 tons, an increase of 7,564 tons over previous year,

	Tons.
The entire tonnage of the road for 1870 was	893,625
For previous pear	667,821
Increase	225,804

The total tonnage in 1870 is equal to 43,298,884 tons carried one mile. The through tonnage shows a decrease of 15,521 tons; and the local an increase of 241,325 tons.

The whole number of passengers transported in 1870 amounted to	506,342
In previous year	465,338
Showing an increase of	41,004

or over 8 per cent. The total passenger mileage is equal to one passenger being carried 11,311,323 miles.

MOTIVE POWER.

Two locomotives Nos. 33 and 34 were built during the year in the company's shop, and the entire cost charged to repairs. Two locomotives were bought from the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works and put in service in August and September. Six locomotives were contracted for with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, all of which will be delivered early in 1871. The motive power is in good condition at present. The cost per mile run for repairs, fuel oil and waste was only 12 64-100, and for wages of engineers, firemen and cleaners 7 83-100 per mile run, or a total of 20 47-100.

PASSENGER EQUIPMENT.

Four passenger cars were brought from Jackson's shop, Wilmington. Four first class coaches, and two baggage cars should be added to the Passenger equipment, the coming year. A contract was made early in the year with the Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Company, to place their cars on the line, which has been done to the great satisfaction of the traveling public. The Miller Platforms, Buffers, and Couplings are being placed on the passenger coaches, adding greatly to the comfort and safety of travellers. The Westinghouse air-brake is being attached to the passenger coaches of the company and is probably the greatest safe guard that can be attached to a passenger train.

FREIGHT CARS.

The through business to the North as arranged for last year has resulted very satisfactory, and is steadily increasing. By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer, you will see what has been done in that departmet, and what is still necessary, and I would recommend that the suggestions made by him be approved and carried out. An additional through passenger train between Pittsburgh and Oil City was put on during the year, making now three trains which, besides the accommodation trains, gives the public every accommodation that is necessary. The road has been, as usual, almost entirely exempt from any serious accidents during the year. The mileage of passenger cars has been 1,123,797 miles, and 506,362 passengers were carried equal to one passenger transported 11,311,323 miles without serious accident. and during the entire year but one passenger train has been off the track.

For this very satisfactory report of the year's business, I an especially indebted to the valuable assistance of Thos. M. King, Assistant Superintendent, Geo. W. Glass, Master Mechanic, and H. Blackstone, Chief Engineer, and the various officers and employees of the Company, for their cordial co-operation.

C. J. LAWRENCE.

This report was also adopted and ordered to be filed,

The

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

was then read. The following is a succinct compilation of its main features:

At the Lawrenceville shops since the erection of the city water works close by, pipes in connection therewith have been laid for supplying the engines and carried into the Round House and shops, and connections for hose provided so that in case of fire, hose hanging on trees close by can be immediately attached and water thrown through the several buildings.

The important bridge structure crossing the Kiskiminitis river, requires to be repaired in order to ensure perfect safety. This bridge is subjected to an unusual strain, being situated at the crossing of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, where all the trains are required to come to a dead stop. The three cross bridges over the Cowanshannock Creek, at Hay's Run and Pine Creek, require repairs.

The report was adopted and ordered to be filed.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Is as follows:

The Allegheny Valley Railroad in general account—January 31st, 1871.

DR.

Cost of Railroad Equipments, &c.	$10,234 814 42
Stock of supplies on hand	25,527 19
Miscellaneous assets	859 223 54
Cash on hand	8,278 88
Jefferson county bonds	90,000 00
Stock in Brady's Bend Bridge Co.	10,000 00
Total	$11,227,744 03

CR.

Capital stock	$ 2,256,350 00
Funded debt	7,511 000 00
Miscellaneous liabilities	674,165 17
Balance to credit of home account	786,228 86
Total	$11,227,744 03

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS ON JANUARY 31ST, 1871.

First Mortgages	$ 112,000 00
Second	2,800 00
General	3,823,000 00
Bonds paid to Commonwealth in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds on "Bennett's Branch"	48,000 00
Floating debt	573,768 90
Bond for real estate	84,564 73

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

CLARION AND JEFFERSON BONDS.

Colonel Phillips then presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain counties, cities and boroughs, originally subscribers to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, issued bonds in payment therefor, and others declined to comply with the obligations of their subscription, the bonds thus issued having been by injunction rendered of no avail to the Company.

AND WHEREAS, The President and Managers of this Company have entered into an agreement with the county of Allegheny and some others of said counties and municipalities, by which their bonds have been cancelled, or otherwise compromised, to the satisfaction of the authorities of the respective counties or municipalities and this corporation, Therefore,

Resolved, That the action of the President and Board of Managers be and is hereby approved by the stockholders; and

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers are hereby authorized to settle with the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, by the transfer of their subscriptions to the Clarion Branch Railroad, or in any other mode which they may deem best, and to sell any county or corporation bonds in possession of the Company or of which they may have become possessed in such settlement at such rate as they may deem satisfactory.

On motion the reports were received and ordered to printed in pamphlet form.

On motion of Mr. Wheelen, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are hereby tendered to Colonel Wm. Phillips and his efficient Board of Managers and subordinate officers, for the able and efficient management of the road, which, by their indefatigable industry, has been made one of the most successful improvements of the country.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the business of the Board was concluded lunch was served in a large upper room in first-class style. Mr. J. Ross Hanlin, of the Central Hotel, was caterer.

OBITUARY.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS,

The Philadelphia evening newspapers bring the announcement of the death of the Hon Ellis Lewis, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Pennsylvania and for a long time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He died at his residence in South Fourth street, Philadelphia, after a brief illness. Ellis Lewis was born in the village of Lewisburg, in York county, on the 16th of May, 1798. He commenced life as printer in this city, and worked in the office of James Peacock, publisher of the *Pennsylvania Republican*. His first duty was carrier of the newspaper. But his taste led him to the study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1824 Governor Hiester appointed him District Attorney for Dauphin county. He was elected to the Assembly in 1832, and in 1833, he was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Wolf, and in October of the same year he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. In 1843, he was appointed by Governor Porter President Judge of the Second Judicial District. Judge Lewis was nominated by the Democrats in 1851 for one of the five Justices of the Supreme Court, and was chosen by the people. He became Chief Justice in 1854, and was unanimously renominated by the Democrats in 1857, but declined. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner to revise the Civil Code of the Commonwealth. For his learning and knowledge of medical jurisprudence he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and the degree of LL. D. from Transylvania University in Kentucky, and from Jefferson College, Canonsburg. His decisions while on the bench of the Supreme Court are of the highest authority with the legal profession. The "Abridgment of the Criminal Jurisprudence of the United States" is the only law book which he has written.

The tastes of Judge Lewis were decidedly literary, and after his relief from the labors of his profession he wrote frequently for the newspapers and periodicals. It is to be hoped that his contributions to literature will be collected and presented to the public in a durable form. In this city, in Williamsport, Lancaster, Philadelphia and other places where he resided he had hosts of friends who delighted in his society. He leaves an only child, Mrs. Juliet Campbell, the gifted wife of Hon. James H. Campbell, formerly of Schuylkill county, and ex-minister to Sweden, now a practicing lawyer of Philadelphia.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Sleeping Together.

The Laws of Life says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes, through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bed-clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminate in nervous force like lying all night in bed with another person who is almost absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tossing and tumbling, restless, and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and one will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's PodophyllinPilll

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others in which stimulants can be induced from their use. They can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of he Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredien will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys. Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness o blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weigh in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these ndicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause he above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loin Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is ndicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up he system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. ap21:7&9-w:17

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Enterprise--Consideration of the Matter by Capitalists--Interesting Speech by Governor Stevenson of West Virginia--Pittsburgh as It Was and as It Is.

Efforts have for some time past been made to push to a successful issue the projected Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and on Saturday a meeting of capitalists interested in the scheme, was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Wood street, to hear an explanation of the benefits to be derived from the connections which would be made by the railroad. The meeting was opened by calling Mr. Thurston to the chair. On taking the stage this gentlemau, after thanking the persons present for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside, said that he should have felt much better pleased if the meeting had been larger. He had hoped that the great interests depending on the building of the proposed railroad would have brought together a great many property holders and manufacturers, all of whom could not but be benefited by a successful result attending the labor in which the advocates of the proposed road were engaged. He was glad that those present had not neglected their duty and hoped that they would be able to go on with an enterprise which was of such vast importance.

The reporters present were elected Secretaries, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Messrs. Josiah King, Hon. John Scott, S. S. Bryan, Josiah Reymer and ex-Mayor Lowry.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT JONES.

Mr. B. F. Jones the President of the Company, made a statement of the condition of of the enterprise. He said that the charter of 1867, with its supplements, is complete. It is extremely liberal in its provisions, and the franchises granted under it are very liberal. The route has been surveyed to the Virginia state line—a distance of eighty-five miles—and found entirely satisfactory. As the road will follow the river valley there will be few tunnels or heavy cutting, and but little bridging required, consequently it can be built at much less cost than other roads in this State. The grades are most favorable.

The right of way has been procured through all the boroughs, and over most of the private property between this city and Brownsville without cost.

There has been subscribed to the capital stock of the company about four hundred thousand dollars, most of which is contingent upon there being enough of the stock taken on or before the first of April to insure the building of the road to Monongahela city. We have the promise of other important subscriptions conditioned upon the absolute certainty of the prompt completion of the road to the West Virginia line.

It is a source of regret that our people generally have not felt it a duty devolving on them to put their shoulder to the wheel and help along the great enterprise.

Mr. Jones said he was sorry that more interest was not taken in the road in this city. He had expected better support from the people of Pittsburgh. The amount of subscriptions is rather small, but the limitation of time for raising the capital stock was near at hand, and something should be done at once. Mr. Jones stated that Mr. John Scott, a Pittsburgh gentleman of enterprise, had subscribed $20,000 to the capital stock, with a guarantee that he would subscribe $30,000 more if it was certain that the road would be pushed through. The company was possessed of a very favorable charter from the state of West Virginia to run the railroad across that State.

After making the above statement, Mr. Jones introduced the Hon. William E. Stevenson, a former resident of this city, and now Governor of West Virginia.

GOVERNOR STEVENSON.

Then taking his stand on the platform said that his remarks would be entirely impromptu for he had not been given time to arrange facts and prepare a set argument. While on a brief sojourn with his friends in this city, he had been captured by advocates of the railroad, who insisted that he should say something of the matter. He regarded that enterprise as one that would be of great interest to the people of his own State, and of greater importance still to the people of this section of Pennsylvania. Having passed his life in Western Pennsylvania, or West Virginia he had experienced the wants of the two people's and their mutual dependence on each other. Mr. Thurston had spoken of the backwardness of Pittsburgh people. If that gentleman had just returned to this city after an absence of thirteen years as the speaker had, he would have concluded that instead of being slow, the citizens of Pittsburgh are tolerably fast. Still there might be some truth in the remark and it certainly seemed as though Pittsburghers liked to look at an enterprise a long time before taking it up. When however they do wake up to the importance of this matter it will become a fixed fact and that not long in the future. He saw many faces before him that he recognized, and looking back to

FORTY YEARS AGO,

When he first knew them, and comparing that period with this, he noted many and important changes. Then the city was composed of just four wards; the East, West, North and South, wards were the whole city. A proposition to take in a Fifth ward was twenty years under consideration, before the district was added to the city, and this achievement was then thought to be a grand thing. Now there are twenty-three wards in the city, and what was then a wilderness is now built over and thickly inhabited. There were then but two rolling mills here against the forty-two we have now, and at the farthest but two or three glass houses. A day or two ago, standing on Boyd's Hill, the speaker had tried to count the establishments for manufacturing glass, but his arithmetic was exhausted. Then there was not even a canal pointing here, and the products of the few factories were transported in heavy wagons. The canals came, had their day, and were supplanted by the lines of railroad now branching from the city in every direction. No one can doubt that the people who have done this in one generation, will let an enterprise of such importance as the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad fail for lack of means. Whatever influence I can, I shall throw into this matter, to make it a success.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Stevenson then continued: Your President said, in introducing me, that I might speak of West Virginia. This State has all of the natural products used in the manufactories of Pittsburgh, and hence the importance of having this region opened to the capitalists and manufacturers of this city. The line of the proposed road enters West Virginia at Morgantown, Monongahela county. West Virginia has never had a complete geological survey, but Professor Wilson, of the University of that State, lately made a survey of Monongahela county, and found iron ore in vast quantities. It was known that Preston county had ore, but it was not supposed that the beds existed in Monongahela. The Professor, in his report, touching the qualities of the beds says: "Practically the beds of iron ore in this country are inexhaustible," and yet these are only the outcroppings of vast mines, extending all over the State. This is not one hundred miles from Pittsburgh, and yet you go up into the Missouri mountains to get your iron ore. The whole of the proposed route is filled with coal and iron—Taylor, Barber, and Pocahontas counties are all full of the same products, and they are all easy of access. Besides when the State of Virginia is reached the whole southern net work of railroads can be struck and valuable connections be made thus,

A VALUABLE LAND.

The route leads directly through a land of iron, coal, limestone and timber, and the timber of the country is everywhere but little in erior to that of California, while in some parts it fully equals it. Of the timber I can speak positively, having traveled over a great part of the ground, and observed it myself. The coal and iron are in some respects matters of conjecture, that is they are not officially certified by a regular survey, but where the streams in the mountains have cut deep channels they may be seen by any one.

It is a well known fact that one fifteenth of all the coal in the United States is in West Virginia, and what is true of coal is true of iron. We used to boast of the great natural wealth of Allegheny county but the mountains of coal were nothing until worked and the latent wealth developed.

STOCK RAISING REGION.

The present low condition of West Virginia is often a matter of inquiry, and the cause is to be found in the unfriendly legislation of the old State to its western half, and consequently when the division was affected, although the people of the West had aided Virginia to raise $40,000,000 to build railroads, she did not own a foot of road or a pound of rails. This projected railroad will furthermore aid both West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania by opening up a fertile stock raising country. It is true that nine tenths of the country referred to, has never been touched by the ploughshere, and thousands of acres have never been trodden by the white man. It is still a wilderness but with the exception of the "blue grass region of Kentucky" it is the best stock raising country in the world. To show that these advantages lost sight of I cite from the census reports of 1860 in the following statistics, showing that in the seven counties through which the route of this railroad lies, there were seventy-five thousand cattle and twenty thousand horses. When the civil war broke out these were carried off by either grey coats and blue coats, but now the numbers are nearly at the same figure as they were at the time of the census from which I quoted the above statistics. And in the same census report, that of 1869, I find that in the counties, which by its connections this railroad is brought into immediate control there were 50,000 horses, 200,000 cattle, 350,000 sheep and 300,000 swine. Yet in this vast district not one acre of every ten has been touched. The grass grows luxurently in the forests and during the summer and vearly all the winter, by grubbing and blazing, the cattle are furnished with the best of fodder.

to get these cattle to market they are now driven to the Maryland and Chesapeake Railroand and are there shipped to the most prominent markets. The building of this railroad will divert the course hitherward, and make Pittsburgh a much greater market than it is even now.

NEW MARKETS.

Aside from the advantages on the route, it must also be taken into consideration that the connections which this road will made, will form a direct line to the South, something that is now needed very much. With this direct connection we shall have the products of the South directly hither, and a new market will be open for our own manufacturers. This market we are now entirely shut out from.

In discussing the matter, I have spoken mostly from personal observation, and if I have exaggerated, the next time I speak before you I will retract it all.

Recurring, however, to the subject of the timber land, I desire to say a few words more:

I have spent some time in the lumber trade, and, therefore, know something of it. I have been surprised that these old forests should have fallen worthless and rotten, and others sprung up without ever having been utilized. In the forests white oak predominates, but there are also splendid poplar forests, and in the Pocahontas county the yellow and white pine is of a decidedly superior quality. Black walnut and wild cherry, both valuable hard woods, are plenty. Pittsburgh will become the market for this, and if in the next few years the price increases, as it has been, in the last few years the transportation of it will prove a paying investment. Poplar lumber of the same quality which I have bought here some years ago for seven dollars for the thousand feet, I have been offered thirty dollars per thousand for since.

GENERALITIES.

By this route you will also get a direct connection with the Atlantic seaboard, and I cannot conceive of any projected improvements better calculated to bring great advantages. The connections which it will make with the road to White Sulpher Springs from Charleston will also be of very material benefit. Another connection wich it will form will be with the Northern and Southern Railroad, running up the Elk river, and a survey of which has already been authorized and will be made this Summer. I consider that this connection will be of vast importance, for it will bring to you the wealth of Kanawha region also.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

In considering this subject to-day I wrote down the following points to which I desire to call your attention.

First; that the building of this railway is practical and that it must be constructed sooner or later. That it is the immediate and direct interest of Pittsburh, West Virginia and the far South, that it should be constructed without delay; that if not speedily constructed by the people of these sections, the advantages it offers will be wrested from them by other sections.

Second, that these interests are found in the fact that Pittsburgh can obtain for an indefinite number of years raw material for manufacturing purposes.

Third. That it will open up a direct trade with the people on the route and with the South, thus insuring a mutual and almost unlimited exchange of products.

Fourth. That it will give more extended communications with the Atlantic seaboard, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the great Northwest.

Fifth. That it will be of unlimited advantage to West Virginia, the undeveloped wealth of many of her counties, and give her a market for her live stock and the products of her soil.

Sixth. That it will be certain to bring under cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of land that cannot be reached without it, thereby multiplying the agricultural productions along the route, and thus increasing the wealth of the several States through which the road passes.

Seventh. That the building of this road is almost certain to secure the construction of another road from the great Kanawha Valley across the interior of West Virginia so as to connect with this road.

Eighth. Besides all this the construction of the road will make a strong bond of union not only in a material and commercial point of view, but a more fraternal feeling in social and political matters. The railroad is a great civilizer. It not only annihilates distances and cuts through mountains, but it rides over antiquated nations which stand in the way of human progress and uproots in its course prejudices and customs that weigh heavily upon the social and political life of the people.

Six gentlemen have already made a tour over the proposed route, and one million of dollars worth of land has already been purchased by the party. Iron men are also there and during this summer the matter will be thoroughly sifted and the wealth of the country made plain. The vast resources of the region would be of incalculable benefit to Pittsburgh, and would form a bond of union between the people of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Build this road and these results will follow.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After a short address by Mr. Walker, of Charleston, Virginia, Mr. Thurston offered a set of resolutions, embodying the sense of the points claimed by Governor Stevenson, which were unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Gov. Stevenson, and the meeting then adjourned.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu.

It can be neither doubted or disputed, nor is there the least chance for an argument, when we assert that of all Proprietary Medicines, the one known above is decidedly the best and most popular; for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs, Helmbold's Buchu stands second to none; even Druggists in our own town admit its superiority, while it is known that many regular Physicians in the Western as well as the Eastern cities are freely recommending it. Dr. Helmbold freely advertises its ingredients, and those using it can be satisfied that they are taking nothing that will injure them. The advertisement can be found in another column, while the medicine is on sale at all our Drug Stores. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE —I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the justly celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration and in flavor much finer than the imported article.

ALSO,

50 cases of "SCUPPERNONY WINE," manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored Wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices, should give these a trial.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market street. mh 20

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF.

FOR THE SICK, INVALID AND CONVALESCENT,

Also for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.

Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef in transparent will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

81 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are surpassed in this or any other city. Back files of city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffectual or defective treatment; also, the natural decline of manhood, resulting from early indiscretion, indulgences, excesses, etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office, personal, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb aste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the urest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

WANTED.—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to sell the "Jackson Sash Fastener." Can be put on any window in a few moments, without cutting or fitting will hold the window up at any height desired and lock it down. Agents are making from $3 to $5 a day selling them. Samples will be sent by mail for 10 cents, with circulars of other salable articles and terms to Agents. Address

J. L. BRANSON & CO.,
Dealers in Patents and Agents' Supplies,
No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN BASTILE. A history of the illegal arrests, and imprisonment of American citizens, in the Northern States, during the late civil war. By John A. Marshall, Esq., selected historian. Live Democrats are wanted as agents in every locality. For circular, terms, etc., address, J. S. SHEARER, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., 140 Smithfield street, or 819 and 821 Market street, Philadelphia. mar16:7td&4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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P. DUFF & SONS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
121 Second avenue.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.
de24-1yw

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance to the order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1871,

At 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land, late the property of George Robb, deceased. It is situated in Cecil township, Washington county, ½ of a mile southeast of the village of Venice, 4 miles from McDonald, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about the same distance from Canonsburg. It contains 151 acres of excellent land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber. The improvements consist of two dwellings, one frame and the other log, weatherboarded; two log barns, shed and other necessary outbuildings. There is a spring of never failing water at each house, and two good bearing orchards.

The farm being originally in two, is of such shape, and the buildings so situated, that it will divide advantageously, and will be sold in two parts of 75½ acres each if desired by purchasers, and will sell to better advantage. It is convenient to churches (there being three of different denominations within one and a half miles) schools, mills, &c.

Further particulars are unnecessary, as it will recommend itself. Terms made known by applying either personally or by letter to the undersigned at Venice Postoffice.

R. G. ROBB, Trustee.
FEBRUARY 20, 1871. feb25:4tw.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Orenoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; but as agree to be fancy, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over **10,000,000** pounds were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. apo:w

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. jan14:3mw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate of SAMUEL WALLACE, dec'd, late of North Fayette, township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

S. W. EWING, Executor,
feb11-6tw Robinson township.

FOR SALE—A LOT CONTAINING 13¾ acres, situated in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., eight miles from Pittsburgh; in sight of McKeesport, ¼ mile off the Monongahela river; good frame house; sand bank open on it; 2 young apple trees; 60 young peach trees, quinces, and grapes. Good spring; all under good fence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

feb25:3tw THOMAS McGOWAN.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,

dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNE & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18:6mw

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-E.

Blank Books and Stationery
AT
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 40 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan8:tu-th-s-1e

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

ap6-M W F-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of **12,000,000** acres of the best farming lands in America. **3,000,000** acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United states. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from **$2 50 to $10 00** per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. **2,500,000** acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the convenience of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
jan10:d1m-wam

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st., Birmingham. jan14:tfd&6tw

FOR SALE—A SECOND CLASS ENGINE well repaired, and in good running order. For particulars inquire of JAMES McBRIDE, at the shop of James Rees, corner of Fourth and Duquesne streets, or on the undersigned at North Star, Allegheny county.

feb11:4tw JAMES DONALDSON.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or travelling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by newsdealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newrhg, N. Y. (1015:3)y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
Jan5:6tw

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE of ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Fin-lay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, al persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,

Clinton, Pa. Executor.
mh11:6tw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

sep4:amw "B" EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.

$10 TO $25.

Genuine Oroide Gold Watches. Call or send for circulars. JOHN FOGGAN, Manufacturer, 79 Nassau street, N. Y. feb25:4tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WADE, dec'd, late of the village of Noblestown, in North Fayette township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. NELSON EWING,
GEORGE K. ROBB,
Noblestown, Feb. 4, 1871. Administrators.
feb11:6tw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENGTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in those cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the Back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through this reparative process or RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, with true structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health with Sound Materials and Perfect Blood*, the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, wont watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chorlde of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparilla, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If internal,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1871.

Senate.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from the Southern Republican Association, which at his request, was read by the Secretary. The memorialists represent their Association composed of citizens from all Southern States, at present residents of the District of Columbia, and set forth that immigration Southward is hindered, and interests of their section otherwise materially retarded, by the commission of Ku Klux outrages, and urging the necessity of immediate action by Congress to protect the people, and particularly the loyal element. Referred.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, two of whom shall be engineers of the army, and one a mining engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel, in Nevada, with especial reference to the importance and feasibility of the same, value of bullion extracted from the mines on Comstock lode; their present and probable future production; also, the geological and practical value of said tunnel, as an exploding work, and its general bearing upon our mining and other national interest, in ascertaining the practicacility of deep mining. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the establishment of a constitutional tribunal, consisting of one member from each State, with power to decide all questions of conflict and jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, and the constitutionality of the bills passed by Congress, or any Government officer, and to open and count electoral votes for President and Vice President; proceedings before the tribunal may be on petition or appeal from all courts of the United States and States; a majority of the members of the tribunal shall decide all questions brought before them.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the House bill making appropriations for the payment of additional clerks and messengers in the pension office, and for other purposes, was taken up. Sundry amendments from the Committee on Appropriations, were adopted, among which was an amendment that appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds for the entire year, commencing July 12, 1871, shall be available for the current year.

Pending action on the bill the Senate at 11:15 went into ex-session, and soon adjourned.

House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. KELLY rose to a personal explanation, asking to be excused from service on the Select Committee on Southern Outrages, on account of ill health. He invited attention to a circular laid on the desk of the members this morning, addressed to the Republicans of the House of Representatives, signed by B. F. Butler. It was charged that this committee was raised by a combination of high tariff Republicans with Democrats. He begged leave most emphatically to deny that assertion, and say, as a high tariff Republican, he was on the floor yesterday, and voted on every question put, while his health permitted him to be there, and by an examination of the journal it would be found that his views on all questions were consistent with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler. While revenue reformers around me, men who joined with the Democratic party of the House and saved its ascendancy and success, in its assaults upon the industry of the country, by showing a determination to rush through, without debate or reconsideration, a repeal of the duties on articles, in the production of which many thousands of American laborers are employed, all voted in opposition to my accuser, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the name of the industrial interests of the country and their representatives upon the floor, he made this early, earnest and honest protest against this false and unfounded accusation, and having done this, he asked the House to excuse him from serving on the Committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I may be pardoned for saying a word in reply to what has been said by my friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly. I have made no accusation against him. His vot has always been in accordance with his party obligations. I know that he is not one of those who entered into the combination. but I ask is there any other high tariff gentleman who desires the floor to explain his vote. I say again, analyze the vote, and while admitting that two or three high tariff men have voted with the Republican party, I saw and reaffirm that this resolution which is so obnoxious to a majority of the Republicans on this floor, was put through lest there should be legislation on the tariff.

Mr. PETERS. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. PETERS. I wish to ask whether the gentleman is not aware that the majority of the Republican members who voted yesterday on the resolution voted for it.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not.

Mr. PETERS. An analyses of the ayes and nays, as made by many gentlemen, shows that fifty-eight Republicans voted for and fifty Republicans against the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER. I understood all that perfectly. The resolution was sprung upon the House. Many of the warmest opponents of the resolution voted for it, because, as southern men, as well as other good Republicans, they saw from the trick that was played upon them, there would be no other legislation except this in favor of the South, and they did not like to vote against it.

Mr. DAWES. I would like to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. BUTLER—Let me finish my sentence. Thereupon they voted in that way so they might not be placed in a seemingly false position at home, but that was not the way in which eighty-four men who attended the Republican caucus held the right before, which many of those gentlemen who voted for the resolution either did not attend, or left before its deliberations got through, intended and ordered their committee to bring the matter of protection to Southern union men before the House. By the aid of a majority of Democratic votes the legislation of this House is carried, or in defiance of any organization of Republicans. Now I will yield to the question from my colleague.

Mr. DAWES. What I desire to ask my colleague is, that he will state explicitly what he means by the term "Trick," which he applies to his fellow members upon the floor, acting under the same responsibility he acts under.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee. What.

Mr. DAWES. What the gentleman means when he applies the term, "Trick" to the action of his fellow members here upon the floor. I want to know what my colleague means by applying the term trick to fifty-eight of his political associates on this floor, who differed with fifty acting under the same sense of responsibility, and the same sense of duty my colleague acts upon, here in this house.

MR. BUTLER. I do not understand that I applied the term trick, to Republicans.

MR. DAWES. My colleague in his circular he has been pleased to place upon our desks.

MR. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker.

MR. DAWES. Wait a moment.

MR. BUTLER. Why should I wait, when I do not choose to? (Laughter.)

MR. DAWES. In that circular and in the remarks which have just now fell from his lips, he says that the resolution was carried by a trick.

MR. BUTLER. No sir. What I did say was this, that it was sprung upon the House by a trick, and I do not apply it to 58 men.

MR. DAWES. My colleague has forgotten what he said himself.

Mr. BUTLER. I have not forgotten.

Mr. DAWES. More's the pity then. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. I am not troubled about all this. I say that after a Republican caucus regularly called by duly elected members of the House, at which the gentleman was present until he found what the action of the caucus was, and had determined what measure should be put before the House for its consideration, then that was a legislative trick by which a minority of the party sprung a question upon the House, which compelled the votes of a portion of the Republicans, and gave a seeming majority to a measure illusory in its character and useless in action—which had no majority in fact in its favor—so that the measure of the majority might be defeated by the aid of Democratic votes. There are gentlemen all around me who did not feel at liberty to vote against the resolution when it was thus sprung upon them, who felt about just the same as I do, but felt obliged to vote for it, lest they should be compromised. That is what I mean by a legislative trick, by which a seeming majority is compelled, where there is none in fact. I mean that when a man stays out of a caucus of the Republican party, and that caucus report a measure, and then he comes in and undertakes to thwart that party by the aid of the votes of our opponents, whom I expected to vote as they did, by offering a measure that they can support, and he gets them to support that which a Republicon majority cannot, as these gentlemen did, that, I say, is a legislative trick, and I say it with a full knowledge of my responsibility. If it is not true in the judgment of the country I shall fail. If it is true, then on the heads of those who did it be the responsibility of the loss of life, liberty and property of our friends—the loyal men of the South, unprotected and uncared for by any aid they receive from Congress when our hands are tied by this trick.

Mr. KELLY. I desire, inasmuch as I am simply replying to an assault on the protectionist members of the House to ask the gentleman whether an examination of the record will not show that these Republicans, who voted to repeal the duties on articles which American labor produced, but voted against the repeal of duties on tea and coffee, which we cannot produce, and which do not compete with any of our industries, do not make the bulk of the Republican vote of which he complains, and whether he does not saddle upon innocent shoulders the offences of revenue reform, who gave the Democratic party the ascendancy in this House and have maintained it.

Mr. BUTLER. The vote upon the late measures of the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Hale, in reference to coal, salt, tea and coffee, by no means show the tariff or revenue reform strength of this House. For one I voted steadily against the repeal of the duty on coal, although I think the duty an unwise one. I did not vote on the salt question, because I did not desire to take part in legislation shaped by the Democratic party in this House. If the Republican party's majority won't repeal the duties on salt, we will do it in our own way. We will not follow the lead of the Democracy. If we want to repeal the duty on coal, we will do it in our own good time, and for our own purposes. We will not do so under the lead of the Democracy, as a Democratic measure. If we mean to repeal duties on tea and coffee, we will do it. We will not follow the Democracy. I voted for the repeal of duties on tea and coffee, still I think it would be unwise in the present state of the Treasury to take off all those duties. That was the feeling under which I voted. I did so because I wanted the country to see where our party would go, if we continued to follow the Democratic lead, and for their measures. The difficulty is that I am all the time obliged to shape my action so that the majority in this House may carry the legislation of the country for itself, and not permit the Democratic minority, by a carefully prepared resolution of a Republican minority to do it, as in this instance, and defeat the bill of the Republican majority.

Mr. DAWES. Is there any better way than to acquiesce in the majority?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir. Always to acquiesce in the Republican majority and never with the Democratic majority. [Laughter.] That is the way in which I understand acquiescence.

Mr. DAWES. How do you cipher 58 to 50? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. I cipher 58 to 50 by men who were compelled to vote for this resolution or compromise themselves. That was the reason why this resolution was so cunningly prepared.

Mr. DAWES. There does not seem to be anybody troubled but you.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not in the slightest trouble. I think somebody else will find trouble when they reckon with the people for this defeating of legislation to give peace to the South.

Mr. PETERS said the resolution proposing the select committee was written by his colleague and friend, Mr. Blaine. The friends of the resolution went about the House and consulted with other gentlemen. Many Republicans thought the resolution desirable as a compromise, and ought to pass, even if other other legislation was to come. It was not sprung upon the House, for all the notice was given that could be given, in the way he just mentioned. It was also shown to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER. What was the answer?

Mr. PETERS replied he stated the fact, not being called on to give the answer.

Mr. BUTLER. The answer was, that on no condition could I vote for it.

Mr. PETERS resumed, saying that it was stated in the caucus its action was not binding, but it was understood for the protection of loyal citizens should not be introduced, leaving all at liberty to do what they thought proper. There was no trick whatever in the case, but acting on his own convictions and responsibility, no caucus determination would have restrained him from the right. He would, however, go into caucus, and bind himself for the organization of the House. He would go into caucus and if possible agree with the friends to a certain extent, but he was not to be forced into voting against a measure because the gent from Massachusetts opposed it, or the gentleman on the other side advocated. He believed the resolution was satisfactory, and he congratulated the House it had been passed by a majority of all Republicans and Democrats who voted.

Mr. BUTLER asked what the gentleman would have thought of him or ten of thier friends, who, having attended a caucus and argeed upon nominees, who should come into the House and throw the Speakership into the hands of the Democrats.

Mr. PETERS. I should suppose you had some devilish design.

Mr. BUTLER. We agree fully. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE. Speaker, Mr. Wheeler in the Chair. I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler, whether he denies to me the right to have drawn the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER. I have made no assertion on that subject in one way or other.

Mr. BLAINE. Did not the gentleman know I drew it?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir.

Mr. BLAINE. Did I not take it to the gentleman and read tt to him?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes sir.

Mr. BLAINE. Did I not show him the manuscript?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes sir.

Mr. BLANE. In my own hand writing?

Mr. BUTLER. No sir.

Mr. BLAINE. And at his suggestion I added these words "and the expenses of this committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House af Representatives." [Applause.] The fact that ways and means were wanted to pay the expenses was the one objection ne made to it.

Mr. BUTLER. What was the answer the gentleman made? I suppose I may ask that now that the Speaker has come upon the floor.

Mr. BLAINE. The answer was, I immediately wrote the amendment, providing for the payment of the expenses of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. What was my answer, and was it not that under no circumstances would I have anything to do with it, being bound by the action of the caucus.

Mr. BLAINE. No sir. The answer was, under no circumstances would you serve as chairman.

Mr. BUTLER. Or have anything to do with the resolution.

Mr. BLAINE. There are two hundred and twenty-four members of the House of Representatives. A committee can be formed without the gentleman from Massachusetts being on it. His service is not essential to the construction of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. Why did you not find such a committee then?

Mr. BLAINE. Because I knew very well that if I omitted to appoint the gentleman it would be heralded throughout the length and breadth of the country by the lacques who have so industriously distributed this letter, this morning, that the Speaker had packed the committee, as the gentleman said he would, with weak-kneed Republicans, who would not go into the investigation as vigorously as he would. That was the reason. [Applause.] So that the chair said the responsibility rested upon the gentleman declining the appointment.

Mr. BUTLER. I knew that was the trick of the chair.

Mr. BLAINE. Ah, "trick." He knew now what the gentleman meant by the word trick. I am very glad to know that the trick was successful.

Mr. BUTLER. No doubt.

Mr. BLAINE. It is this trick which placed the gentleman from Massachusetts on his responsibility before the country.

Mr. BUTLER. Exactly.

Mr. BLAINE. Wholly?

Mr. BUTLER. Wholly.

Mr. BLAINE. Now, sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts talks about the coercion by which fifty-eight Republicans were made to vote for the resolution. I do not know what any of them may have said, but if they be here to-day, any gentleman who has given to the gentleman from Massachusetts an intimation that he felt coerced; that he was in any way restrained from free action, let him get up now and speak, or forever after hold his peace.

[The debate, which was of a very personal character, between Speaker Blaine and General Butler, was continued at great length, and at the time of going to press this morning the conclusion of it had not been received.]

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1871.

Senate.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution for the investigation into southern affairs, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that a joint committee consisting of five Senators and seven Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, as far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report at any time the result of their investigation to Congress, with such recommendations as they deem expedient, and that such committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers, to sit during the recess, to take testimony, and visit at discretion any portion of said states during the recess of Congress, print and make public at any time during the recess the result of their investigation, and the expenses of said committee to be paid out of the congressional contingent fund.

Mr. ANTHONY explained that his resolution would provide for a joint investigating committee upon which both Houses would be represented, instead of a special committee of one branch, as proposed by the House. Senators on both sides of the chamber would of course be represented on the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested an increase of the committee to seven Senators and nine Representatives, and that the present Senate committee to investigate Southern affairs be included in the former number.

Mr. ANTHONY accepted the suggestion and the resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. THURMAN said he was willing to forego any private opinion, and to vote for the investigation, which, in the opinion of the majority, was considered necessary, but he wanted it amended so as to secure a fair representation of both parties on the sub-committee of the main committee, which might sit at various points in the South. He denied that the investigation was to be a party matter, and protested against the idea of any one party or man, more than another, had an interest in the preservation of the peace of the country.

Mr. SCOTT said that the Committe for the South ha l never taken testimony unless one of the two members of the minority on the committee was present.

Alexander Williamson was killed on Saturday, at Chillicothe, Ohio, by an unknown man.

Hon. E. W. Nesbit, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, member of the United States Congress of 1838 and 1840, and then member of the Confederate Congress, died on Saturday, at Macon, Georgia, aged sixty-eight years.

McKean Buchanan, retired Paymaster in the United States Navy, died at Boston, on Saturday, aged seventy-four years. He was on the board the frigate Congress, when that vessel was sunk by the rebel ram Merrimac.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Love, Jealousy and Murder.

AN ATTEMPT AT DOUBLE MURDER

Followed by Suicide.

Particulars of the Preceding Events

And the Fatal Occurrence.

To E. J. Keenan, Esq., editor of the *Republican & Democrat*, Greensburg, we are indebted for the following:

GREENSBURG, March 19, 1871.

On Saturday afternoon last, the usually quiet and pleasant village of Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland, some thirty miles east on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the scene of an exciting occurrence, which, in its termination invested it with the dignity and severity of a tragedy, resulting in the death of the principal actor. Some few years since

CYNTHIA HARVEY,

a handsome and interesting young woman, daughter of James Harvey, deceased, a former Prothonotary of Westmoreland county, was married to a man named Oscar W. Ray, and resided with him at Anderson, in the State of Indiana. Some few weeks ago, for some cause of disagreement or other, Cynthia left her husband and returned to Greensburg, and resided with her mother and the family of Lieut. John Kyle, who is married to another sister. Their residence is a neat and pleasant cottage, near the lower end of East Otterman street, one of the quietest portions of the village, and a most unusual place for the developement of the tragedy of Saturday. After Mrs. Ray had left her husband at Anderson,

HE BECAME VERY FURIOUS,

and threatened that unless she returned to live with him he would go to Greensburg and kill her. Telegraphic dispatches of his threats were forwarded to Greensburg, and caution sent, to be on the lookout for him, as her friends in the West feared he was a man desperate enough to put into execution what he threatened.

Mr. Hazlett, the District Attorney, was informed of the affair, and he placed Police Officer Cline upon the lookout to watch the cars, and the house and to prevent any difficulty. On Friday evening last, Ray made his appearance at Greensburg and registered his name as "Williams," from the West, but his conduct attracted the attention of Officer Cline, who was shadowing him, and he discovered that he had his man. Having no warrant for his arrest he was powerless to do anything further than keep a strict watch upon him. Ray obtained a room at Black's Hotel and retired for the night, but afterwards got up and went to Kettering's, and matters remained quiet until between three and four o'clock the next afternoon.

Upon the arrival of Ray at Greensburg, a dispatch was sent to Mount Pleasant for Lieutenant Kyle to return home immediately, he being a carriage maker by trade and working there, his family residing at Greensburg.

IN THE AFTERNOON,

Ray proposed to Cline, who still kept a vigilant eye upon him, that they should go down to Lieutenant Kyle's house, and see his child, which was an only one, and was then with its mother, and also to see if he could not effect a reconciliation with his wife. Officer Cline consented to go, but insisted that he must be searched and take no weapons with him, and promise to do no harm to any person. To this he consented, and handed over an unloaded revolver. Proceeding to the house, Cline left him standing at the front door and went round to the back part of the house where he met Kyle and Mrs. Ray, who, after some hesitation, agreed that she would grant him an interview. Ray was then admitted to the room, his wife, Kyle, and Kline being present. After some conversation, Mrs. Harvey, the mother of Mrs. Ray came into the room, and said it was time that the interview should terminate. Ray rose from his chair and approaching his wife, who was sitting by the fire-side, said, "Well, you will not go with me?" She replied,—"no I cannot" —Then said he,

"I WILL BID YOU AN ETERNAL FAREWELL."

Hastily drawing a pistol from the sleeve of his coat he fired at his wife, but Kyle and Cline who were closely watching his movements, sprang at once toward him, disconcerted his aim, and the ball entered the mantle-peice above his wife's head, leaving her unharmed. Another shot was fired by the now frantic man, which entered the ceiling, but which first fortunately struck none of the persons present. After some scuffling he was forced out of the room into the entry, where drawing a single barrel pistol directed it toward his own person and fired, the ball entering about two and a half inches below the nipple of the left breast, striking a rib glancing up.

He fell immediately to the floor senseless, and was carried out of the house into the yard. After an examination by a surgeon, who was hastily summoned, he was put into a wagon and conveyed to jail, where after a commitment being made out by Esq. Laird, he was placed on a bed in the corridor. He remained unconscious until shortly after nine o'clock at night when he died. Previous to his being taken to the jail, he was searched.

A new knife, bright and keen, and a pocket full of cartridges were discovered. A vial which had contained laudanum was also found upon his person, and he had been seen to wipe his lips as he stood at the front door, by a neighbor, while waiting for Cline to get a decision, as though he had drunk something, and Mrs. Ray stated that she had smelled laudanum upon him whilst talking to him in the room. The result of the examination of his person in the yard, and his conduct in the room, clearly indicated

A DETERMINATION OF MURDER,

With fixed and settled purpose, regardless of who should be the victims. Having gratified his deadly hate, he had evidently made up his mind that he would crown the whole by his own self-immolation.

The consequences would have provedmore disastrous but for the courage and self possession of the gentlemen who were present, and whose interference prevented the full execution of the fearful designs.

THE INQUEST UPON THE BODY

was held by Simon Detar and post mortem examination made by Drs. Cowan and Singer. The evidence elicited was a statement in detail by the several persons engaged, and is about as we have given above.

The testimony of Dr. Cowan was as follows:

The ball, a conical ball, entered the body about two and one-half inches below the left nipple, perforating the sixth rib near anterior cartilaginous extremity, thence passing a little downward through the left lobe of the liver about an inch from the left extremity, thence through the stomach, thence through the diaphiagme into the chest, thence through the lower extremity of the inferior lobe of the left lung and finally lodged between the eleventh and twelfth dorsal vertebrae scoring the surface of the backbone. The shock, perforation of the stomach and hemorrhage, were the direct causes of death. There were evidences of the deceased having taken laudanum but not a fatal dose, which perhaps retarded instead of hastening death.

THE MOTIVE.

The terrible determination of the man to win back his wife or take her life was without a doubt settled from the day of her departure, and it is almost a miracle that the diabolical intent of murder was frustrated.

It is evident to those who know the family that the man was still deeply in love with his wife, and that the jealously which must have been conceived before the deed was done was bred of a selfishness which would have deprived her of life unless enjoyed with him. The fact of his wishing to take her back to his home precludes the idea that the jealousy was the result of anything else, and if it were the young lady's character would give it the strongest and best denial.

THE AFFLICTION

Into which the whole family has been plunged by the calamity cannot well be conceived, and they have the entire sympathy of every one. Murderer, in thought if not in deed, the suicide has put himself beyond criticism, and the majority will place his sad misdeeds to the account of an insane and warped love rather than to any natural inclination to figure in such a terrible tragedy as figure.

From Daily Post of 17th, 1871.

THE YOUNG MEN'S JACKSON ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Jackson Association held a meeting last night in the Board of Trade Rooms, over the Third National Bank.

The meeting was called to order by T. Brent Swearingen, the retiring President, by moving that Mr R. W. Guthrie be elected Secretary. Carried.

Mr. Swearingen then expressed his gratitude to the members of the association for their kind and social demeanor towards him during his term of office, and he had great pleasure in resigning the office to such a competent successor as Malcolm Hay, Esq. On taking the chair Mr. Hay addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and my hearty congratulations upon the very favorable circumstances under which we are now assembled. Feeling, as I do, that your choice could have fallen upon others among us better fitted than myself for the discharge of the important duties of the office to which you have chosen me, I can with the more unaffected sincerity express to you my appreciation of the honor which has been shown me by your selection. Ireceive it as a marked and very grateful token of that regard and confidence you have so generously manifested, and which it shall be my pride and endeavor to deserve May it be felt toward each other by every one of us.

In my efforts to preside with justice and fairness over your action, it will be my right to expect your cordial and generous support and sympathy. Mutually forbearing, let us remember that in our efforts to forward a mutually desired end, we may each one sometimes fail in satisfying all. I know that I will need, and, perhaps, frequently, your assistance, your forbearance and your encouragement, in the performance of my duties. When such occasion comes, your present kindness gives one assurance, that the need will be fully met, and that your hearty confidence will be unfailingly accorded me. In all our deliberations, however, earnest or excited, they may at times become, if we will but exercise that fraternal spirit which the brotherhood of a common and elevated cause should thoroughly arouse, there need be no reason to anticiapte any other result than one perfectly harmonious and satisfactory.

Organized as this Association was, amidst the excitements of the early part of the last Presidential campaign, it was prophesied that its duration would be that of that campaign only. But doing a gallant and effective work through that hopeless contest, with numbers constantly increasing on our rolls,—of such as were faithful,—at its close, and not till then, when the heat of the conflict was past, and its eager passions calmed and quieted, our permanent organization was effected. I say permanent, for permanent I am sure that we all mean that it must be, until the work of Constitutional restoration is done. In every contest since, an active part has been taken, and the conduct of the Association in them all has been such as to command the confidence of our own party, and the respect of our opponents. This much can be said of its past history, without impropriety, by any one. Now, if its duties are properly comprehended and performed, the Association has but entered upon a long existence of continued usefulness and influence. The good start, so advantageous to enterprises of every kind, has been already made under the leadership of my two predecessors in this position,—Stephen C. McCandless and T. Brent Swearingen, men whose high character and reputation are recognized by the whole community, and whose virtues would grace any position in which they might be placed,—and it is for us all to see that the full advantage of that good start is maintained, and that our every step now is—onward.

This year, although what is called an "off year" in politics, is nevertheless an important one in very many respects; and apart from the interest of our Fall elections, must be occupied as a period of active preparation for the absorbingly important contests of 1872, when President, Governor and Congressmen are all to be elected, and when the great issues, forming in the present, and on the right determination of which will depend the welfare of the nation for all time, are to be decided. In the formation of these issues we should take an earnest part. An influence rightfully belonging to us should be used to make them what they ought to be—brief. If the catalogue against Radicalism can be made brief, clear, square, and such as will reach the convictions of men of good sense and honest impulse everywhere in the land by presenting to them a bold contrast between the constant principles of true Democracy, and the vengeful, changeful action of wilful violations of the organic law.

This year may also be well employed in filling and disciplining our ranks for the coming contest, in providing ourselves with whatever will be needful for our continued support during its progress, and in detecting and remedying any defects or weaknesses in our organization that would expose us to danger or defeat when facing powerful and vigilant opponents. We must, above all else, maintain perfect unity of spirit in our organization; only by so doing can we hope to effect any success through its efforts. Next to this, which has happily been so far preserved, for the establishment of our Association upon a more assured basis than it has yet been able to occupy, and to relieve it of any merely temporary aspect that its activity in campaign work may have caused it to bear, for effective work, we require a working place of our own, belonging to us, or under our sole and free control. We should have a suitable hall for business purposes and for public meetings, whence could be "disseminated sound political doctrine" by means of addresses from competent masters of political science, and by the circulation of newspapers and documents on interesting political and economic subjects. It is full time, too, that we had in this city, for the use of the members of the organization sustaining them, comfortable rooms, kept under most careful management, where Democrats could meet socially, and by unrestrained, informal and friendly intercourse, excite each other to renewed zeal and labors in the good cause we have united to sustain. A place where could be entertained those of our political faith from other localities who might occasionally visit us, and which through its natural and pleasant influences might be the means of keeping in our fellowship many young men who now are drawn away into other political channels by the active and powerful social influences of our political opponents, and by the want of just such congenial companionship as would in this way be always afforded. Let us resolve that before this year closes we will increase the stability of our association, as well as its usefulness in every way, by possessing a building which shall answer all our requirements. There is no doubt but that abundant means can be procured for the purpose. And to carry this suggestion into effect, I propose that a committee be constituted, at this or our next regular meeting, of such number as may be deemed expedient, to take this subject into consideration and to report thereon at an early day. Our organization is yet young, its youth has been promising. Let its early manhood be vigorous, aggressive, fruitful.

By wise provisions of our Constitution we are prevented from taking part in contests for mere personal preferment, and are rightly left to exert our whole force in the advancement of true political doctrines, needed administrative reforms, and in the support of wise measures of public policy from time to time generally agreed upon. Let us, therefore, earnestly resolve to permit no mere personal feelings or jealousies, or private preferences for particular men, to interfere in any way, with the full discharge of our commonly assumed duties here, or with the full success of our common labors. Let us make renewed united efforts in the great cause in which we are heart and hand enlisted. Let us take an active interest in every important measure affecting the welfare of our native State or our common country. Let our whole influence be continually extended in favor of a return to a simpler, purer, more economical, and therefore more truly Democratic modes of conducting public affairs. And let us refuse to permit our endeavors in favor of great cardinal principles of our political faith,—*local self government by the people, restriction of Federal authority to its constitutional limits, and less governing of al kinds*, to be neutralized by unending discussion of minor questions, inferior in their importance and less general in their nature, and only leading to dissensions amongst those who are otherwise and in the main united. Dissensions necessarily fraught with the worst consequences of division and failure. Let us accept the lessons of the past and be wise for the future. Retain our true constitutional theories, but apply them to new facts. We may then, as a party, hope more effectually in the future than in the recent past, to so guide and control the progress of political events as to render them more conducive to general harmony and justice, and make them accord more nearly with true views of constitutional government and true human progress. Let us strive to maintain, unimpaired, those free institutions of human liberty derived to us through our Revolutionary fathers from the heroes of Saxon freedom of olden time, perfected and established by the sages of our country's early history; preserved by the patriots and statesmen of every generation since; and make it a just and happy boast that our aid was instrumental in perpetuating them.

Mr. Hay's speech was received with enthusiastic applause. It was then proposed that immediate measures be taken for the erection of a new hall and club rooms, answering to the description given by the President where Democrats could meet, and where they could have newspapers and everything else suitable to their social designs. A committee was appointed to carry out this arrangement. The next business in order was the report of standing committees. The following are the members of the various committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

W. B. Lupton, R. B. Patterson, W. H. Reel, J. H. White, M. F. Cassidy,

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

James Irwin, John Dunwoody, C. O'Donnell, C. B. Kenny, N. G. Murphy, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

D. O. Barr, H. A. Freyvogle, Geo. W. Guthrie, James B. Moore, W. H. Brown.

Mr. White moved that a resolution be passed congratulating New Hampshire on its success in returning a Democrat at the recent election.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary authorized to express to the Chairman of the State Central Committee of New Hampshire our congratulations for their success at the recent election.

Carried, with acclamation.

Mr. Hays then moved that Capt. Wm. McClellard's name be entered as an honorary member of the Association. He said the gallant captain had expressed a desire some time ago to become a member. He spoke in most laudatory terms of the Captains virtues as a soldier and a politician showing that he had manifested deep interest in the Democratic cause even at the risk of forfeiting a great amount of popularity, and at a time when the cause was not in such a prosperous condition as at the present time.

Mr. Swearinger seconded the motion in a brief but telling speech, in which he eulogized the sterling abilities of the Captain, and spoke, from personal knowledge of his unswerving devotion to the cause in which they were all so much interested.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Appointments of Pastors for the Ensuing Year.

At the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Steubenville, on Monday, the following appointments were announced:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

S. F. Minor, Presiding Elder.

Liberty street, Pittsburgh, L. M. Gardner; Ames church, Pittsburgh, S. Y. Kennedy; Temperanceville, R. T. Miller; Mansfield and Wesley chapel, James Hollingshead; Chartiers, M. S. Kendig; Knowlson's and Banksville, E. R. Jones; Washington, H. C. Beacom; Noblestown Fayette, J. R. Keyes; Florence, M. M. Swaney; Georgetown, J. Gledhill, M. C. Harris; Wellsburg, J. C. Castle; Franklin, A. E. Ward; Independence, J. B. Wallace; Claysville, E. J. Smith; Canonsburg, J. F. Huddleston; Davidson, to be supplied; Peters Creek, C. H. Edwards; Mount Washington, Wesley Smith; Phillipsburg, L. H. Baker; Shousetown, Josiah Dillon, supernumerary; Warner Long, chaplain to Western Seamen's Friends Society, and member of Liberty street quarterly conference; A. L. Long, missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

L. R. Beacom, Presiding Elder.

Pittsburgh—Wesley Chapel, J. J. McIlyar; Trinity, Richard Morrow; Ross street, to be supplied; South Pittsburgh, Edward Williams; Birmingham, A. W. Butts; Walton Chapel, D. Hess; West Elizabeth and Pine Run, W. P. Blackburn; Monongahela City, Hiram Miller; Monongahela Circuit, James Mechem; Bentleysville, S. Wakefield; California and Greenfield, J. G. Gogley; Beallsville, L. H. Stiffy; Fayette City and Perryopolis, J. H. Henry; Redstone, Wm. Johnson; West Bend, T. Patterson; Carmichaels, R. J. White; Waynesburg, D. A. Pierce; Hopewell and Simpson, Ed. M. Williams; Pleasant Valley, J. G. Leggett; Greensboro, W. L. McGrew; Smith's Creek, to be supplied.

S. E. PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

R. L. Miller, Presiding Elder.

Pittsburgh—Smithfield Street, A. B. Leonard; Centenary, R. Hamilton; Braddock's Field, T. M. McCleary; McKeesport, J. J. Moffett; Elizabeth, A. H. Norcross; Rostraver, J. Z. Moore; Belle Vernon, E. B. Griffin; Brownsville, Jas. Henderson; Bridgeport, C. W. Scott; Uniontown, A. B. Castle; Connellsville, S. W. Horner; West Newton, J. J. Hays; Mount Pleasant, M. McK. Garrett, A. Gallagher; Dravo's and Greenock, John McIntire; Somerset, R. M. Freshwater; Addison, S. T. Mitchell; Donegal, John A. Hunter; New Lexington, I. E. Williams; Miller's, J. W. McIntyre; Squirrel Hill, to be supplied; Youghiogheny, to be supplied; Fayette Circuit, Daniel J. Davis. Joseph Horner, Agent of the Book Depository, at Pittsburgh, and member of the Smithfield street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

H. Sinsabaugh, Presiding Elder.

Pittsburgh, Butler street, S. M. Hickman; Pittsburgh, Penna. avenue, M. J. Montgomery; Pittsburgh, Emory, W. A. Davidson; Wilkinsburg, Thos. Storer; Irwin, J. H. Conkle; Penn., W. W. Roup; Greensburg, J. F. Jones; Salem, Wm. Gamble; Bethel, J. F. Riley; Ligonier, M. W. Dallas; Latrobe, D. M. Holliker; New Derry, G. W. Cranage; Blairsville, G. B. Hudson; Saltsburg, to be supplied; Homer and Blacklick, Richard Jordan; Mechanicsburg, H. H. Pershing; Greenville, to be supplied; Armagh, J. N. Pershing, New Florence, W. A. Stuart; Johnstown, Jas. A. Miller, Coopersdale and Wesley Chapel, John Grant; Gallitzin, A. C. Johnson; Morrelville, J. S. Wakefield.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

D. L. Dempsey—Presiding Elder.

Pittsburgh—Christ Church, T. A. Pearce; City Mission, J. C. High; Union Centenary, E. M. Wood; Tarentum, W. D. Stevens; Union and Emory, J. R. Roller; Millertown, J. B. Gray; Freeport, J. B. Uber; Harmony, Geo. Orbin; Butler, A. P. Leonard; Kittanning, N. G. Miller; Elderton, W. L. Slutts; Dayton, J. F. Core; Marchland, M. J. Sleepy; Plumville, Nelson Davis; Apollo, C. W. Miller; Sandy Creek, W. D. Slease; Smithport, B. T. Thomas; Brownsdale, J. A. Danks, Leechburg, Thos. J. Kurts; Knox, Jacob Slease; Indiana, M. B. Pugh; Worthington, to be supplied.

I. C. Pershing, President Female College, Pittsburgh, Pa., and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

G. Loomis, President Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

J. W. Baker, Presiding Elder.

Allegheny City, Beaver street, C. W. Smith; Allegheny City, South Common, T. N. Bayle; Allegheny City, North avenue, J. R. Mills; Allegheny City, Union Church, I. N. Baird; Simpson Chapel, N. P. Kerr; Wood's Run, M. L. Weekly; Allegheny Circuit, James M. Swan; Sewickleyville Circuit, H. J. Smith; Sewickleyville, C. A. Holmes; Freedom, E. B. Webster; Unionville and Concord, J. McCarthy; Beaver, W. H. Locke; Bridgewater, Joseph Hollingshead; Rochester, W. Darby; New Brighton, J. L. Deens; Beaver Falls, W. B. Grace; Enon Valley, J. J. Jackson; Darlington and Douthett, to be supplied; Leetonia, H. Long; Columbiana, T. S. Hodgson; Salem, Wm. Lynch.

S. H. Nesbit, Editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* member of South Common Quarterly Conference.

Charles Thorn, Agent of Pennsylvania Bible Society, member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America, member of Beaver Street Quarterly Conference.

R. T. Taylor, President of Beaver Female Seminary, member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

Wm. Hunter, Presiding Elder.

Canton, First church, A. J. Endsley; Canton, Second church, S. Baker; Massillon, Ezra Hingeley, Greentown, G. D. Kinnear; Alliance, S. Woolf; Mount Union, Wm. Cox; Marlboro, J. W. Shirert Damascoville. James M. Bray; Elkton; John Hoston; New Lisbon, Edward Birkett; Hanoverton, John Wright; Salineville, A. J. Lane; Philadelphia Plains, N. B. Stewart; Carrolton, Richard Cartwright; Minerva, G. W. Johnson; Malvern, Malvin J. Soules; Waynesburg, J. H. White; Sandyville, Hugh W. Sewart; New Cumberland, Isaiah Winters.

O. N. Hartshorn, President Mt. Union College, and member of Quarterly Conference at Mt. Union.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

W. B. Watkins, Presiding Elder.

Steubenville—Kramer Chapel, John Williams; Hamlin Chapel, H. L. Chapman; Finley Chapel, J. H. Ekey; Thompson Chapel, S. H. Cravens; Wellsville, J. M. Carr; East Liverpool, W. P. Turner; Richmond, T. H. Wilkinson; Wintersville, Alex. Scott; East Springfield, W. L. Dixon; Harlem Springs, G. W. Dennis; Smithfield; John Conner; Bloomfield, D. K. Stevenson; Somerset, J. Q. A. Miller; Leesburg, Geo. Crook; New Market, R. S. Hogus; Smith's Ferry, J. D. Fast; Hammondsville and Irondale, O. S. Bachtel; Unionport, John R. Thompson; Leavittsville, P. G. Edmonds. M. M. Eaton, Agent New Market College, member New Market Quarterly Conference.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A. L. Petty, Presiding Elder.

Cambridge, Samuel Crouse; New Philadelphia, S. Burt; Coshocton, J. D. Vail; Cadiz, J. Drummond; Martin's Ferry, W. Brown; Winchester, T. W. Anderson; Washington, Daniel Rhodes; Adamsville, A. V. Galbraith, J. C. Russell; East Plainfield, J. W. Weaver, E. Rader; Milnersville, J. H. Rodgers; Liberty, J. E. Starkey; Ulrichville, D. A. McCready; Gnadenhutten, I. P. Saddler, J. W. Miles; Deersville, D. Gordon, J. W. Toland; Bethel, H. B. Edwards; New Athens, C. McCaslin; Warrenton, J. W. Kessler; West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant, W. Peregoy.

BARNSVILLE DISTRICT.

J. S. Bracken, Presiding Elder.

Barnesville, J. S. Lemmon; Bridgeport, T. M. Hudson; St. Clairsville, W. F. Lauck; Bellaire, J. Mansell; Fairview, J. Stevenson, ; Morristown, J. E. Hollister; Woodfield, B. F. Bezell; Somerton, F. W. Vertican; Williamsburgh, E. J. Ellison; Hendrysburgh, C. H. Feitt; Beallsville, W. F. Smith; Hannibal, E. D. Holtz; Clairington, to be supplied; Centerville, Jos. Shaw, J. R. Cooper, Moorefield, Jno. Coil, P. Snyder. Freeport, F. I. Swaney; Powhattan, M. J. Ingram; Monroe, J. I. Wilson; Zion, R. B. Mansel.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

L. McGuire, Presiding Elder.

McConnellsville, B. E. Edgel; Beverly, A. R. Chapman; Morgan, N. C. Worthington, J. W. Foutts; W. M. Webster; Sonora. D. C. Knowles; Duncan Falls, R. T. Strahl; Summerfield, I. N. McAbee, W. R. Barcus; Sharon, to be supplied; Salem, A. D. McCormick; Lebanon, David Cross, W. S. Cummins, Newport, J. H. Doan; Unionville, M. C. Grimes; Cow Run, T. C. Ryan Brownsville, Wm. Piggott; Stafford, G. G. Watters, T. Finley.

L. S. Keagle transferred to the Upper Iowa Conference, J. J. Jones transferred to the New England conference.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Hints for April—How to Hatch Chickens Successfully—Young Animals and the care of their feet—Early Turnips, &c.

HINTS FOR APRIL.

The prudent farmer will make every effort to get all of his ground plowed for corn as early in April as possible, so that the frosts will destroy the eggs and larvad of worms and other insects.

One or two harrowings will insure a better crop than if the ground is permitted to pack. Corn may be safely planted by the 20th of April unless the season is very backward.

Potatoes should be planted during the first week in April if the ground will admit of it. If the present weather continues a few days longer it will be a good time to plant potatoes for a general crop.

TO HATCH CHICKENS SUCCESSFULLY.

It is good management to set several hens the same day, and with chalk mark the day of the month on the front of every nest box, at the expiration of about ten days take the eggs out of each nest carefully, one by one, and examine them, to see if they are addled, by covering the eggs with the hand, except the two ends, holding them up to the sun in close contact with your eye, and all addled eggs will show the light of the sun to pass through them, while those that will hatch, will be very dark. All the light ones should be thrown away, and when so many are addled as to allow a hen to be "broken" as it is called, do so by placing her good eggs under another hen, when you have found a portion of her eggs addled. Thirteen eggs are the most that any hen, no matter how large, should be allowed to cover. The chickens too, when hatched, may be put with other hens hatching at the same time; when any one has less than eight or ten, give to each from thirteen to fifteen chickens to care for. The hens "broken up" should be confined in a coop or yard from three to four days, to wean them from their nest or chickens. Here allow us to say that the usual expression, "setting hen" is wrong. It should be "sitting." A hen sets, implies that she sets something down, as to set a chair; but "sit" means the act of sitting, as on a nest or otherwise.

HOOFS OF YOUNG ANIMALS.

We saw recently an instance of the ill effect resulting from neglect to shorten the excessively long hoofs of young horses. A colt with unusually long hoofs, had, in his play, stepped on some hard substance and broken off the front part of the hoof to the quick. The accident was attended with some bleeding and excessive lameness, the poor fellow being unwilling to put his foot to the ground. Ten minutes work would have saved the animal much pain, and the owner might have had the profit of three months' growth instead of having it arrested for that period. The occasional breaking off of a part of the hoof is but a trifle compared with other mischiefs resulting from the same cause When the toe is too long, the strain on the fetlock joint is greatly increased, and permanent injury to the suspensory ligament of the foot often follows. Young horses frequently have wind-galls and other evidence of sprains before they are put to work, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these are where shortening of the toe has been neglected. On some gravelly and stony lands and hard roads, the hoof will wear fast enough, as nature evidently intended they should; but if horses are kept on good smooth turf, their their feet must be kept short by artificial means. —Ohio Farmer.

EARLY TURNIPS.

For early use, the turnips must be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the Early Flat Dutch are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August and just before rain, or during a showery time, if possible. Ruta bagas should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sown in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants for five or six inches apart in the drills. Ruta bagas should be ten inches apart. Two pounds of seed are sufficint for an acre.

To cure a cough, cold or sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the surest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

TRAPEZE ACCIDENT.

Lazelle and Millson Fall From Their Trapeze—A Little Sensation.

In looking at the performances of a trapeze performer there is undoubtedly much pleasure, but while we may admire the physical beauty of the performers and their rare grace and intrepidity, we cannot but discern the dangerous character of the feats. It is not long ago that Eugene Romelli fell at the Varieties, breaking his ribs and lying an invalid for two months afterward, and last night another accident of the same kind occurred, this time however at the Opera House. Lazelle and Millson at the Matinee were doing a feat really perilous. Lazelle was hanging by the knees from the trapeze while below him was Millson throwing somersaults and being caught first by the hands and then by the heels. Through some miscalculation Lazelle failed to catch his partners heels at the right moment, and stretching to grasp him, fell. Both performers came to the ground together, Lazelle striking the ground first, but fortunately escaping unhurt. Millson struck the floor of the Orchestra on his face and breast, and was rendered senseless, and to all appearances killed. The audience for the moment were as quiet as though dead, and then a rush was made to where the gymnasts lay. Lazelle rose, recovering from his shock but Millson was quite senseless. Water was thrown on him, and with a faint shriek he returned to consciousness and was carried back into the property room. A lady in the audience was so overcome by the sensation that she fainted, while others of stronger nerves kept their seats, but sat with pale faces and nervously clasped hands. Late last evening Mr. Millson was doing well, and no bones being broken he will probably appear again in a day or two.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Drops Dead at His Work.

Another of those sad deaths, which of late have been of frequent occurrence in rolling mills, ocrurred yesterday morning at Brown's Rolling Mill, corner of Tenth street and Duquesne Way. The young man named William Hutton, had been engaged at one of the furnaces and went back to the tank to obtain a bucket of water. He did not return when expected, and a fellow workman, on going back to ascertain the cause of his detention, found him lying on the ground dying. A physician was sent for but his services were not required, the man having breathed his last as the doctor entered.

Coroner West held an inquest soon after the event had transpired, and a verdict of death from heart disease rendered by the jury, the physician in attendance having so testified. Hutton's relatives lived in York, Pa., whither his remains will be removed for interment.

An Alleged Thief.

Charles Thompson, a negro was yesterday accused of stealing a purse from Frank C. Weigand, tavern keeper on Water street. It is alleged that Thompson stole Weigand pocket-book from him as he slept. As Mr. Thompson was committed to jail by Mayor Brush he remarked that as his victim slept the temptation to take his money was too strong for resistance and he became a thief. The gentleman lies in jail awaiting a trial for larceny.

MARRIED:

SEAICH—BERWOOD—On Tuesday evening, March 24, at the Madison avenue Baptist Church, N. Y., by the Rev. J. F. Elder, Mr. WM. H. SEAICH to JULIE W., youngest daughter of R. G. Berford, both of New York city.

HELMS—HAMILTON—On Sunday evening, March 19, by the Rev. E. R. Miller, Mr. G. K. D. HELMS to Miss ANNIE M. HAMILTON, of Allegheny city.

HAMMETT—HAY—On Thursday afternoon, March 16, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, of Beaver, Pa., EDGAR G. HAMMETT to Miss NANNIE H., daughter of Captain Alex. Hay, all of this city.

KURTZ—ADDY—On Thursday evening, March 16, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, Mr. JULIUS F. KURTZ to Miss ANNIE S. ADDY, both of Allegheny.

DIED:

MOLONEY—On Wednesday evening the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, MRS. CATHARINE MOLONEY, in the 46th year of her age.

WILSON—On Tuesday afternoon, March 21st, at half-past three o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, in the 83th year of her age.

GALLAGER—Wednesday March 22d, at four o'clock a. m., EOLAND HOLM, only child of W. K. and MYRA H. Gallager, aged nearly 17 months.

BUTT—On Thursday morning, March 16th, at 1 o'clock, JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph A. Butt, deceased, and Anna Butt, aged 2 years and 19 days.

WELTE—At the residence of his brother, Chas. B. Welte, Reserve township, ALBERT WELTE, on Thursday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock A. M., aged 17 years and 3 months.

MOHLER—On Thursday, March 16th, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., CLIFFORD AUGUSTUS, youngest child of A. and M. B. Mohler.

BARCLAY—Thursday morning, March 16th, 1871, ROBERT BARCLAY, son of Joseph and Martha P. Barclay, aged seven months.

GUCKERT—Wednesday night, March 15, at 10 o'clock, MARY ANN wife of Valentine Guckert, in the 53d year of her age.

WOODS—On Thursday, March 16, at seven o'clock, P. M., MRS. MARY WOODS, wife of Archibald Woods, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

POLLOCK—On Thursday, March 16th, Capt. JOHN POLLOCK in the 80th year of his age.

CHAMBERS—On Monday evening, March 2 th, at 8 o'clock, JOHN MCILWAINE CHAMBERS, son of David M. and Margaret Chambers.

ROSSITER—On Tuesday, March 21, at 6 o'clock a. m., JOHN S. ROSSITER, SR., in the 79th year of his age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

Gold	111⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	110½
" 5-20s, 1862	112⅛
" " 1864	111⅜
" " 1865	111¾
" 10-40s	108⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅜
" " " 1867	110⅞
" " " 1868	111
Union Pacific Railroad	83¾
Central " "	96⅝
Cy Pacifics	113⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 23, 1871.

REMARKS—In our walks and conversation with business men yesterday, we found them in the best of spirits, content with the present state of the markets, and hopeful for the future. And why not? Is not Pittsburgh, by its geographical positions, unbounded mineral and other resources, and the numerous net work of railroads which concentrate here, the natural depot for the stores of supply for the west, particularly that portion within a radius of many hundreds of miles. Hence it is but natural that our merchants should look forward to a large spring trade, and here it seems proper to refer the reader to the columns of THE POST for reliable business houses. The markets as a general thing are unchanged, and trade generally reported good. The produce and local markets are amply supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours.

Flour, barrels	425
Cheese, boxes	26
Wheat, sacks	660
Rye, sacks	312
Butter, packages	49
Apples, barrels	312
Corn, sacks	341
Barley, sacks	356
Oats sacks	1,219
Bacon, tierces	18
Bulk Meat, pieces	1,854

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

HIDES—The market continues in good supply. The current rates were as follows: Green salted, 10½@11½c; green butchers, 7@8c; green salted kip, 14@16c.

LIME—In good supply. The current prices were: Cleveland, white, $2 25; Eastern, $1 75.

ONIONS—Are in a good demand; we note sales at $4@5@6 00 per bbl; sales of setts at $5@5 50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; we can report sales as follows: Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured do 11c; sides ribbed, 12½c; clear do, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 15c; dried beef, 19c. Lard, city rendered, tierces, 13c; kegs and buckets, 14c; Country lard at 11½@12½c, as per quality and condition. Mess pork a shade lower with sales at $22 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Market firm, with regular sales at 8½@9c.

SEEDS—Market steady, with a good local demand; sales clover seed at $7 25@7 50; timothy seed, $6 50@6 75; flaxseed steady at $2 15@2 18 per bushel.

APPLES—The demand for good apples was fair with a moderate amount of transactions; so far as relates to prices we have no change to note. Sales were reported at $4 00, 4 50@5 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market well supplied with this article. The leading business houses report a large business doing at 75@80c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal and so was the demand, in fact all choice lots were readily taken at current prices, viz: 28, 30@32c; inferior was dull and attracted but little attention. Sales swayed from 15 to 20c per pound. There was a fair export demand.

BEANS—In good supply, with sales at $1 50@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market inactive, prices ranging from 5, 6@7c as per quality and condition.

RAISINS—Not much doing, sales at 28@30c per pound.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, a choice article can only be obtained in a few leading houses; we note sales of New York Goshen at 18½@19; Ohio Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 17@17¼c; Western Reserve 16@16½c per pound.

COAL—We can report further sales of Eastern anthracite at $10 00@10 50 per ton delivered.

CORN MEAL—In good supply with sales of prime yellow at 85@90c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market well supplied, prices however are without change; sales of standard brand in a jobbing way at 22@22¼; sales in a small way at the usual advance.

CRANBERRIES—The season is about over; sales were reported at a variety of prices as per quality and condition; at $12 16@19 00 per barrel.

EGGS—The receipts continue very liberal with a fair enquiry; prices however are being maintained with a declining tendency; we quote nominally at 14@16c

FLOUR—The market has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The receipts have been light, still the leading houses have a good stock on hand; we are reported sales of standard brands of western flour as follows: Spring wheat at $6 75@7; choice Minnesota baker's flour $7 25; red winter $6 75@7; white wheat $7 25@7 50; rye flour is held firmly at $6 per barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain for some time past have been quite light; this fact has given strength to the market. Wheat—There was a good milling demand all the following: Red winter—sales of 1,500 bushels at $1 40; white $1 50; sales of red were made in a small way at $1 42; white $1 52 per bushel. Oats are held firmly at 55@55c on wharf and from depot; sales from store in a small way at 58@60c; several car loads sold at these figures. Corn in good demand, particularly ear, with sales of prime yellow at 72@73c on wharf; shelled not wanted. Rye is held firmly with light stock to operate with; prices range at $1 05@1 06. Barley dull and inactive; prices unchanged; we continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c.

POTATOES—Market firm with a good local demand; we can report regular sales of peach blows at $1 25@1 50 per bushel; Jersey Sweets $5 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 23, 1871.

REMARKS—The Crude market yesterday exhibited slight signs of life. By the way of variety we have a fair sale to report, still there is ample room for improvement. The Titusville *Herald* reports a decline in prices all along the the Creek. It is probable that a revival of the oil trade is not far off.

CRUDE

The quotations range as follows: Spot, 10¾c March; 10¾c; sellers option till July, 10¾c; buyers option till July, 11½c; sellers option all year, 10½c; buyers option all year, 12¼c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls March	10¾
1,000 bbls s. o., in 60days	10¾
2,000 bbls all year s. o	10½
2,000 bbls s. o., 1-60 days	10¾
1,000 bbls s. o., March	10¾
2,000 bbls March	10½
1,000 bbls May and June	4 25

REFINED.

The Market was inactive, prices weak and very unsettled. We continue to quote. Spot 23½c; March 23⅝c; April, 24¼c; May, 25c; June, 25½c; July, 25⅝c.

SALES.

2,000 bgls May and June	25¼
2,500 bbls s. o., last half of May	24⅜

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 22.—The Petroleum market was a shade weaker to-day, and though a majority of holders of oil are not disposed to sell at anything save from ten to twenty cents above the best bids made, buyers are equally firm, and the sales reported show a weaker feeling on their part and that there are sellers at prices bid. On the lower Creek $4 15 was bid, with a few sellers at $4 15@4 20. On the Upper Creek the feeling is weaker; $4 10@4 15 bid, with sellers at the latter figure. There are numerous rumors afloat of a general suspension of refineries should the present prices continue, and although this is undoubtedly exaggerated by the bear eloquent, it is quite clear that there is no money in refining oil at its present figures with Crude at from thirty to forty cents per barrel more than it was a year ago this date, and refined worth from one to two cents more. On the contrary, producers and holders of oil claim a constantly decreasing product and no prospects of an important increase for months, if indeed at any time during the year, and are holding, as they have a right to, for the better prices which they argue must come. These are the sentiments of two parties, and in consequence we have a dull market, small transactions, and a considerable difference in views and prices. We quote the following:

SALES.

500 bbls on Upper Creek	4 17½
1,350 bbls on Upper Creek	4 15
1,000 bbls on Lower Creek	4 20
1,500 bbls on Lower Creek	4 15
500 bbls on Lower Creek	3 40
1,000 bbls at Rouseville	4 20
500 bbls at Rouseville	4 15
500 bbls at Rouseville H. G	4 35
2, 5-0 bbls at Oil City H. G	4 35
1,000 bbls at Oil City	4 30

NEW YORK—The market is quiet and dull. Crude is nominally 14c. Refined is nominally 24c. No transactions in either.

OIL CITY.—Market dull, with nothing doing as yet; 47 gravity held at $4 10@4 16 on lower road and $4 30@4 35 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady. Standard white, 23¾; March, 23½@23⅝; April, 2@24¼; May, 24½; June, 25½; July, 25⅝. Crude, 13¼.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market dull and nominal; delivering 47 gravity at $4 15.

PARKER'S LANDING—Market firm at $4 15@4 25.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

The number of cattle on sale this morning was 43 car loads, or about 60 head more than last week. The quality of the cattle was mostly of a medium grade, very few strictly prime ones being here The market was a fair one, considering the number of cattle on sale, as it is governed to a great extent by the supply. Cattle of the medium grade or quality say 1,000 to 1,100 steers, were most sought after, the butchers preferring them to the best well fatted cattle, as they are getting but 6c per pound for fat. The market on this grade of cattle was fairly active, and as the offerings were mostly of that class, no trouble was had in clearing the pens. Prime cattle were not in so good demand, and on these and common cows the market was about the same as last week. Some inquiry was made here to-day for cattle to ship East, and Mr. Kirk, a Baltimore merchant, purchased 71 head to send to that place.

STOCK CATTLE.

To-day but very few stockers were on sale, in fact they cannot be bought in the West at the present time to justify shipping East. What few were here sold readily at prices ranging from 5¼ to 5¾c, and the supply was far short of the demand to-day. In Chicago last week the yards were full of farmers from Illinois and Indiana, who desired to purchase stockers, and they took at prices remunerative to sellers, all that arrived. Until they are satisfied and retire from the market not much can be done by our shippers.

FRESH COWS.

There were more fresh cows and springers on sale this morning than for a long time, numbering fully from 25 to 30 head. We noticed some really fine butter cows, which were being sold at prices from $60@75. Springers sold readily at prices from $40@60, according to quality, etc.

Below find the arrivals of stock by the different roads centering at the Allegheny yards for the week ending March 20, 1871. Also, sales as reported by the different drovers:

	Cars.
M. Varner, Chicago, Ill	2
N. Carr, Chicago Ill	2
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago	1
E. Katz, from Chicago	1
Solomchild & Zeigler, from Chicago	1
S. Krauss, from Chicago	2
Stamberg & Haas, from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	5
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	4
Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	2
Tauerman & Lobeman, from Chicago	3
Byron & Leather, from Indianapolis	5
C. McMorris, from Indianapolis	7
Greenwald & Kahn, from Marion, Ohio	9
Medey & Bro. from Newark Ohio	2
B. Westheffer, from Ory Pe, Ohio	5
G. W. Hershey, from Orville, Ohio	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, prepaid	5

SHEEP

S. M. Fink from Indianapolis, Ind	2
B. G. Leather from Indianapolis, Ind	4

HORSES.

Greenwald & Kahn from Maysville, Ohio	1

CATTLE.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 50 head of cattle, 6@6½c.

Hazelwood & Blackstock retailed 35 head Chicago attle, 5½@7½c.

Shamberg & Haas sold 45 head fair cattle, 6¾@7¾c.

M. Verner retailed 34 head medium cattle, 6@7c.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 36 head medium and prime cattle, @6 75@7 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 180 head of cattle as follows: 33 head prime Ohio steers for Hershey, at prices from 6¾@7c; 132 medium Illinois cattle for Funk & Howard, at prices from 6¾ to 6¾c, and 15 head cows, bulls, &c., for J. B. Leathers, at prices from 4½ to 6c.

Jacob Needy sold 36 head good Ohio cattle from $6 00@7 00.

Keefer & Lowenstein retailed 50 head Chicago cattle at $5 50 to $7 70.

Greenawald & Kahn retailed 160 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at $6 00 to $7 50.

Marks & Bro., sold 83 Chicago cattle (mixed lot) from $5 50 to $7 75.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 51 Chicago cattle from $5 75 to $7 00.

N. Carr sold 36 head Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $7 25.

SHEEP.

This morning the number of sheep on sale was small, not exceeding 900 head, the smallest number offered here for some time. At Hey's pens, where there is generally some 600 to 800 sold, but 75 were on sale. At B. Gray's pens, Holmes, Lafferty & Co. had 400 head, but did not put them in the market. The above were twice sold on the road coming to this place. The sheep market at present is flourishing, and some fancy prices have been realized during the past week. The market, owing to the light supply, was good.

J. R. Leathers sold to Peter Tesh a bunch of 83 lb sheep (50 in number) for $5 50 per head, or at the rate of $6 62 per 100 pounds.

J. Bamford & Son sold 25 head common sheep at an average of $3 per head.

HOGS.

The market is dull to-day, there being no demand except by butchers, and they are buying very few, as the weather is almost too warm for much pork to be used; sales may be quoted at from $7 75 @ $8 25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are again light. The attendance of buyers this week is fair, and cattle are selling as fast as they arrive The number on sale this week is considerably short of the demand, and sales are effected very quickly. Prices are ¼c higher than yesterday, and all sold, the market closing this evening firm and steady, with an upward tendency. Below we give quotations and sales:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 75@6 50
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 25@6 50
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 50@6 10
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 0 @5 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1 000	4 75@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day was fair and the market dull and drooping. The demand has fallen off considerably, and buyers are asking for concessions. To-day prices declined ¼c from yesterday, and this evening the market is a little weak, with prospects of a further decline. Below find prices ruling to-day: Extra Philadelphia $8 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 5 @8; rough to common, $7; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day were rather heavy. The feeling of the market was not so good as yesterday. Prices have declined since Monday ¼c; and the market closed to-night weak, with quite a number of sheep unsold. Below will be found the prices current to-day: Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25@6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 75@6; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 50@5 50; shorn, $4 50@5 50.

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19 980	$5 45	16	18,300	$6 25
18	19,720	6 12	17	24, 800	6 62
72	87,810	7 00	1	900	6 50

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
158	46,880	$7 25	40	9,480	$8 50
106	25,530	8 30	223	46,010	8 00

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
176	11,730	$3 60	475	40,000	$6 75
179	13,370	5 00	457	40,860	6 75
163	16,030	5 70	67	7,430	5 75
159	11,150	4 42	174	14,080	6 20

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Flour firm $6 65@6 90 for shipping extras. Wheat quiet; red amber $1 70@1 74. Corn steady at 84½@85c. Pork easier at $21 sellers option for April. Prime mess beef $28. Eggs firm; fresh 17@18½c

METAL MARKET.

Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake $21 50@21 75. Iron—Scotch pig firmer at $22@34; United States is held firmly at $32@36; bar $75; Russian sheet $10½@11; gold cut nails, common clinch $5 90; horse shoe $19@30.

FINANCIAL.

Gold opened at 111; sold up to 111¾, and down to 110⅞; and closed at 111⅝; loans made at one per cent and flat clearing were $26,000,000.

Governments opened dull and steady at last night's prices; after opening proposals to sell to Government, they declined about ½ per cent; closing dull at lower prices. Awards by the Treasury two millions at from 109@19-100 to 109@47-100. Stocks opened strong particularly St. Pauls' which have advanced from 1½ to 2 per cent, very active all day. Erie, Ohio and Union Pacific weak, balance steady; large dealings have been confined to S., P. & F. Northwestern Central and Union Pacific Bonds active.

Money easy at 4 and 5 per cent; State Bonds dull with but little or no change of prices.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged, family $6 25@6 50. Wheat dull and drooping, red $1 36@1 38. Corn firm at 57@58c. Rye scarce and firm; none on the market, prices nominal. Oats steady, 51@5 c. Barley dull and nominal, at 78@85c. Coffee firm at 18@18½c. Sugar steady; New Orleans, 9@11½c. Molasses firm, at 65@66c. Linseed Oil firm, for western at 92c. Lard Oil dull and declined to $1 05@1 08. Eggs are steady at 14@15c. Butter is scarce and firm, with sales of fresh at 30